

A

3

GEOGRAPHICAL AND ANTHOLOGICAL

description of all the Empires and
Kingdomes, both of Continent
and Ilands in this terrestri-
all Globe.

Relating their scituations, Manners,
Customes, Prouinces, and Go-
uernements.

*Ars iam naturam superat, nam pendere Terra,
Quam facit hac facit hic pictor habere pedes.*



LONDON.

Printed by N. O. for *Iohn Parker*, and are to be sold at his
Shop in Pauls Church-yard, at the signe of the
Ball, 1618.

7

GEORGE PHILIP AND ANTHONY

deposition of all the figures and
letters, both of figures and

Repeating the figures, figures
and letters, both of figures and



Printed by W. B. ... and more ...
... ..



TO THE RIGHT

Honourable, admired of men, and myrrour of
women, *the Lady Elizabeth Russel Dowager,*
my worthy Lady and
Mistresse.



Ight Honourable, It may seeme
strangeto your learned censure, to
finde him the Author of a booke,
Which so lately was your vn-
worthy Page : But the seedes then
sowne were such, and their manuring sithens
of that qualitie, that the ground had beene too
barren, if no fruit had followed. Little (God
knowes) it is, and that very vntimely, vnable to
endure the least blast of our moderne Critickes;
were it not fauourably sheltered by your Hono-
rable Patronage; whose rare learning & vertues,
the world rather honoureth, then imitaterh; my
selfe am fitter to admire, then expresse. The very
conceit whereof, heartened mee to circuit the
whole earth, in it to finde something to present

The Epistle Dedicatory.

(a) *Sinatura*
negat facit
indignatio
verſu, Sat. I.

your Honour. (a) *Meere chafing, made Iuinall a*
Poet, and me a Geographer: an ardent conten-
tion to acknowledge my duty which sufficient-
ly to performe, I esteeme my selfe too vnwor-
thy, and the whole world too little. The thing
herein I aime at, is your benigne acceptance, in
confidence whereof, I haue presumed so farre;
which seconding in this your manifold former
fauours, my hopes are attained, and my selfe
bound,

*Your Honour's in all service and
dutie to be commanded.*

ROB. STAFFORDE.



To the Reader.



Ourteous Reader (for so I suppose thee to be, untill I find thee contrary) thou art little beholding to me for this Geographi-
cal discourse, as containing little in it worth thy perusing, and that which it is, thou hast against my will. Hardly I thinke I shall satisfie thee, who neuer in this kinde could satisfie my selfe: yet thus farre importunity hath forced me, and whatsoeuer thou findest, is more then my selfe intended, or thou couldst of me expect. Appeare Suruey here thou hast, not of my trauels, but reading: If sometime therefore erroneous, I patronize it not, but relate it. So far thou mayest belecue me, that what my selfe belecue not, I inuented not, but tooke out of others. The Methode I had from my Tutor, and so farre forth the rest, that I account it but the gleanings of his plentiful Haruest. The rather to be allowed (as I take it) because it admitteth without maime the cancelling of a fiction, and the intersering of any notable thing omitted. If thy profit by it conseruaile my paines, thou hast somewhat: if otherwise, the briesfenesse of it cannot loose thee much time. They which haue no leisure to seeke farther, may take this for an insight: others may fetch a great deale more from them of whom I had this, to whose riper iudgements I trust my youth may excuse me, when the worke cannot. As for the Puni-
es of mine owne ranke,

Carpere vel noli nostra vel ede tua:

Martiall.

Shall serue for a counterblast. And so I commend this description of the world, to the world: and thy selfe and it to the Creator of both. Not detremining to trouble thee any more for ought I know, and therefore rest,

Thine as thou vnest me,

R. Staff.

To the Author.

When *Cæsar* sitting in Imperiall Robe,
Was Soueraigne Lord of th'earth commanding Rome,
He sent to measure this Terrestriall Globe,
To see how much was left to ouercome.
Belike his Kingdomes Vice-Royes were too slacke,
In due performance of this weighty taske,
Or he some good Geographers did lacke,
That might in brieft resolue what he did aske.
Whilest he intended all the world to gaine,
He in the Senate house was stabd to death.
A little Urne his ashes did containe,
Whose mind was not content with halfe the earth:
Hadst thou (deare friend) liu'd in this Monarkes dayes,
And rendred vp this booke vnto his hands,
He would haue crown'd thee with tryumphall Bayes,
Or made thee ruler of some forreine lands:
For this small booke (yet great in worth) doth show
All that which mighty *Cæsar* crau'd to know.

In idem opus Carmen Encomiasticon.

VT *Microcosmus Homo est simulachrum Regis Olympi,*
Sic Maiore minor pulchrior orbe fores.
Factus erat Magnus Mundi ratione Minoris,
Scire licet patulo quicquid in orbe latet.
O Tu qui externas ignarus tendis ad Oras,
Hunc discas librum mira legendo loqui.
Hic mores hominum graphice depingis, & Vrbes,
Et quicquid magnum sub Ioue *Cæsar* habes.
Hic, campos, flumines, montes, *Capitolia* turre,
Struclaq; *Mygdonio* marmore tella, legas.
Hic fractos Regum tumulos, stratosq; Colossos,
Ruptaq; *Montinagæ* Tempia *Sacrata Dea.*
Hic, ubi *Troia* fuit magna & *Carthaginis* arces,
Quaq; erat armipotens *Roma* vetusta scias,
Terra *Arabum* felix, ubi *Phœnix* nascitur vnum,
Plus felix, multos terra *Britanna* tulit.

*Hac multos parit ingenio, Genioq; potentes,
Parua sed eximij Insula culta viris.
Inter quos semper meus est memorandus amicus,
Qui dulce, & nobis utile texit opus.*

Tho: Rogers.

*In insequens Geographium opus
Decastichon.*

Q*uid perigrinandi prodest tot adire labores.
Dum quod ubiq; petis possis habere domi?
Qua mare, qua tellus, qua tanta pericula monstrant,
Hac uno obtutu parvula charta docet.
Non hic Scylla vorax, aut formidanda Caribidis.
Temperat has placidas mitior auster aquas.
Hic tu cum cernas spernas polyphemum in antro.
Non aper hic feriat dente, vel ungue Leo.
Ergo quid ulterius satagis? Habet omnia habentem
Qui mundum, mundus quod tenet, ille tenet.*

Io: Prideaux.

F*levit Alexander cum plures audiit orbes,
Tu potius plures non Iove flere potes.
Ille dolens unum quod non superaveris, omnes
Armis desperat vivere posse suis.
Tam hunc tu veterem cum iam descripseris orbem
Nunc cupias altum posse videre novum.
Ne doleas: nam si non primus sufficit orbis
Quo tua se saturet Musa, secundus erit.
Interea Safforte tuum (quo pinxeris orbem)
Stabit forte (vetus dum cadet orbis) opus.*

Casparus Tomannus.

Nam

Non capinot muscas, nec sepe minutis,
Ingentes animi rebus adesse solent.
Audaces fortuna iuvat, timor arguit animum,
Degeneres animos : hoc tua capta sonant,
Cui genus antiquum inuenis, quem terra nec unda,
Nec vasti spatium terruit oceani,
Qua tu tam dextro pinxisti cuncta : referte
Et genus, & proavos ut videre tuos.
Ergo age, iam notus, si non tibi sufficit orbis,
Ignotos adeas inipiger Antipodes.

IOHANNES GLANVILLAE.



A GEOGRAPHI-

CALL AND ANTHOLO-

gicall description of the
whole World.

CHAP. I.

DE GEOGRAPHIA.



Geographie is an Imitation of the picture of the whole earth, with those things which are annexed thereunto. *Definition.*

Ptolm. Lib. 1. Cap. 1.

Therefore it comprehendeth vnder it *Chorography*, the description of a Region, *Hydrography*, the description of waters, *Topography*, the description of a place, and the like.

1 The Subiect of *Geography*, is this Terrestriall Globe, composed of earth and water, so far forth as the parts of it, haue a diuerse scituation, as well in respect of the heauens, as one towards another. *Maginus. pag. 3.*

Subiect.

2 Concerning the Terrestriall Globe in respect of the Heauens, two things are diligently to be obserued, *Longitude* and *Latitude* of places.

3 The *Longitude* of a place, is a distance intercepted betweene the first *Meridian*, which passeth through the *Canary Islands*, and the *Meridian* of the place, which

Longitude.

B

Longitude

Longitude is alwaies to be measured from West vnto East in degrees of the *Equator*. The reason is, because all *Meridians* cut the *Equator*.

Latitude.

5 The *Latitude* of a place, is a distance intercepted betwene the *Equator*, and any place North or South from it, which to finde out, turne the place in the Globe, vntill it come directly vnder the brazen, Meridian, then numbring in the brazen Meridian, how many degrees be betwixt the *Equator* and the place, it shewes the *Latitude* directly.

Therefore the *Longitude* and *Latitude* being known of a place, it is easie to finde it in any globe, and on the contrary, if you see the place first in the globe by turning it vnder the brazen meridian, both the *Longitude* and *Latitude* is knowne.

6 Concerning the *Terrestriall Globe*, in regard of his partes one vnto the other, it is diuided into *Sea*, and *Land*.

Sea.

7 The *Sea* or *Ocean*, is a huge water compassing about this whole *Vniuerse*, whose partes passing by many particular places; are called by sundry and particular names, as *Mare Britanicum*, à *Britania*, *Mare Mediterraneum*: quia medium inter duas terras, *Africa* & *Europa*. *Mare Atlanticum* of the great Mountaine *Atlas*.

8 In the *Sea*, are to be considered three things: *Creekes*, *Straights*, and *Hauens*.

Sinus.

9 A *Creeke* is a place where the *Sea* doth runne any where into the bosome of the Earth: And such are *Sinus Arabicus*, or the red *Sea*: *Sinus Persicus*, or *Mare Balserum*, *Sinus Adriaticus*, or the *Gulfe of Venice*.

Fretum.

10 *Fretum*, is a narrow straight, or Arme of the *Sea*, passing betwixt two *Lands*, so called a *Fretum*.
Whereof

Whereof the chiefe are, *Fretum Gaditanum*, or the straights of *Gibraltar*, *Fretum Magellanicum*, or the straights of *Magellare*: *Fretum Nassonicum*, or the North Straights.

11 A Hauen is a little Creeke or entrance into the *Portus*.
maine Ocean, where shippes are alwaies rested and harbored.

12 The Earth, as may be scene in all Geographicall *Earth*.
Maps and tables, is described and paynted forth with huge Mountaines, great Woods, faire Riuer, and many famous Cities: the circuit of it, is 21663. miles, and (as some write,) if a footman had a path-way round about the World, hee might goe it in 900. daies.
Maginus.

13 In the Earth are to be considered and obserued, two things, *Islands*, and the *Continent*.

14 An Island, (*quasi, eye of land*;) is compast round *Island*.
about with the Sea, as *Britania*, *Hybernia*, *Sardinia*, &c. Of the Latins it is called *Insula, quasi in Salo*.

15 A *Continent* is a great quantitie of land not di- *Continent*.
uided by waters, where many Kingdomes and Empires are lincked and ioyned together. As *Spaine*, *France*, *Germany*, &c.

16 In both Islands and Continent, three things are to be noted: *Isthmus*, *Peninsula*, and *Promontorium*.

17 An *Isthmus* or *Chersonesus* is a narrow or straight *Isthmus*.
land betweene two Seas. Of which, the most famous are *Isthmus Corinthiacus*, and *Isthmus Cymbricus*, both in *Europe*.

18 *Peninsula* (*quasi pene Insula*) is a part of the con- *Peninsula*.
tinent, euery where inuironed with the Sea, vnlesse it be where it is tyed vnto the firme land, with a little

Isthmus. The most farre fan'de of which are, whole *Africa*, *Scandia*, *Taurica Chersonesus*, *Pelloponesus* or *Atorea*, and *Peruana* in *America*.

Promontory. 19 A *Promontory*, is a high Mountaine, which bendeth it selfe into the Sea, the extreame or end of which, is called a *Cape*. Of which, the most knowne are the *Cape of good hope*, in *Africa*: the *Cape of Saint Vincent*, in *Portugall*: the *Cape Comari* in *Asia*: and the *Cape de la Victoria*, in *America*.

CHAP. II.

Of the vnknowne parts of the Earth.



Hitherto haue I set downe the generall affections of the Terrestriall Globe. Now therefore will I descend vnto particulars, and onely, and particularly spake of the earth, because *Hidrography* doth rather belong vnto the art of *Nauigation*.

1 The parts of the Earth are either vnknowne, or knowne.

2 The vnknowne partes which lye in obscurity, are either in the *North* vnder the *Arcticke Pole*, or in the *South*, vnder the *Antarcticke Pole*.

3 The vnknowne Land which lyeth vnder the *Arcticke Pole*, is separated euery where (as it is thought) from the other partes of the *World*, with the *North Sea*, which breaking in by 19. Inlets, and 4. Straights, is

is supped vp, and ingulft into the bowells of the earth, vnder the blacke Rocke, which lyeth directly vnder the Pole, being in compaffe. 33. Leucars.

James Cnoyen in the booke of his traueils, maketh mention of a certaine Priest of *Noruegia*, which had by tradition from a Frier of *Oxford*, that by the helpe of his Magicke, and taking the fittest opportunity of time, hee vnderooke to trauell into those parts, and was directly vnder the Pole, where he destroyed all these things. *Mercator.*

5 Not far distant from the blacke Rocke are scituated foure Islands of reasonable bignesse, the Sea running betweene euery one of them, and making them equall in quantity one vnto the other. In one of the which Islands being opposite vnto *Biarmia*, are found Pigmies or little men, not about 4. foote in height.

Magin.

6 The vnknowne Land, which lyeth vnder the *Antarcticke Pole*, is thought to be greater then all the earth besides.

7 In it are described some few Prouinces, as *Nova Guinea*, *Terra del Fuero*, *Pstiacorum Regio*, *Lucash*, *Beach*, and *Maleur*. All which together, are called *Magestano*.

Of these Countreyes nothing can be certainly spoken, onely that in the land *del Fuero* there is much smoke, in *Pstiacorum regione*, there are great Parrets, in *Beach*, Golde: in *Maleur* Spices.

8 The Inhabitants of these Regions which haue bin seene (being very few) goenaked, and are most barbarous people. *Mercator.*

CHAP. III.

Of the knowne parts of the Earth.



He vnknowne parts of the World haue beene obscurely spoken of. Now followeth the description of the knowne parts, which are foure in number, *Europe, Asia, Africa, and America.*

OF EVROPE.

E*urope* (called by *Plinie* the fairest of all other Nations) is on the South, separated (from *Africa*) with the Straights of *Gibraltar*, and the *Mediterranean Sea*, on the West (from *America*,) with the rowling waues of the *Atlanticke Ocean*, and on the East) from *Asia*,) with the *Egean Sea*, *Hellespont*, *Propontus*, *Thracius Bosphorus*, *Pontus Euxinus*, *Bosphorus Cimirus*, *Maotus Palus*, *Tanais flumini*, and so drawing vp a line vnto the riuer *Dniina*, which runneth along vnto the Port of *Saint Nicholas*, disburdning it selfe into *Sinus Granmicus*, or the *North Sea*.

Boundes.

1 The forme of *Europe* is like vnto a Dragon, the head being *Spaine*, and the wings *Denmarke* and *Italy*.

Similitude.

3 In Longitude it is 3800. miles, reaching from the Cape of *Saint Vincent* in *Portugall*, vnto *Constantinople* in *Thracia*. *Magin. Ortel.*

Longitude.

4 In Latitude, it containeth 1200. miles, stretching it selfe from the *Archipelago* or *Egean Sea*, vnto *Mare Congelatum*, or the *Frozen Ocean*.

Latitude.

5 The people or inhabitants of it, doth farre surpass the residue of the other parts, in Religion, Learning, Artes, valor and civilitie. And are all Christians, vnlesse it be towards the Northeren part of *Scandia*, or those which are vnder the Tyrannicall government of the Turke. *Magin.* *Inhabitants.*

6 In *Europe* are to be considered two things: First, the Kingdomes and Empires which are contained within the Continent, and then the Islands.

7 First therefore of the Continent, in which are contained 16 Kingdomes, *Spaine, France, Germanie, Belgia, Dania, Italie, Illyria, Hungarie, Polonia, Prussia, the Turkish Empire in Europe, Transilvania, Lithuania, Linonia, Scandia, Moscouia, or Russia.* *Dimfion.*

OF SPAINE.

1 *Spaine* is in every place enuironed with the Sea, vnlesse it be towards the North-east part, where it is ioyned vnto *France*, distinguished only by the high *Pyrenean* Mountaines. It contains in circuit, 1890. miles. *Boundes*

2 This land is very fertill, enricht with all kindes of *Wine, Sugar, all sorts of Fruits, Graines, Oyles, Mettalls*, especially of *Gold and Siluer.* *Qualitie.*

3 The inhabitants of it are verie ceremonious, superstitious, proude, hypocrites, laborious, addicted more then any other Nation vnto *Melancholy*, and descended of the *Gethes, Saracens, and Iewes.* *Inhabitants.*

4 This kingdome is diuided into many Prouinces, whereof the chiefe are first, *Portugal*, famous for *Nauigation*, in which the chiefe citie is *Lisbone*: the second is *Granado*, or *Andalucia*, in which are the best horses: the chiefe citie in it is *Sinill*, from whence,

come

come our excellent ciuill Oranges : in this Prouince is also *Cadix* or *Cales*, that was once surpris'd by *Englishmen* : the third Prouince is *Castile*, in which is that great city *Toledo*, the Bishopticke whereof commeth neere in reuenues vnto the Popedome : the fourth is *Nauarre*, in which stands the city *Bilbao*, from whence we haue so many excellent tri'd blades : the fift and last is *Galicia*, in which standeth *S. Iago* : where *Saint James* is much reuerenced. *Ortel.*

Riuers.

5 The chiefe riuers of these prouinces are foure, *Tagus*, in which is found much golden Sande : *Guadiana* or *Ana*, which runneth into a Cauerne or hole of the earth, for a great space, and riseth vp againe. *Guadalquivir*, vpon whose bancks stand *Seuill*. And the last is *Duerus*. *Merula.*

Gouernement

6 In times past this was diuided into 12. Kingdomes, but now it is onely one entire Gouernment subiected vnto one King : who is called, *King of Spaine*.

OF FRANCE.

Boundes

FRANCE is limited on the West, with *Mare Aquitani-*
tum, and the *Pyrinean Mountaines* : on the North,
with the *English Sea* : on the South with *Mare Mediter-*
raneum : on the East, with *Germany* : and on the South-
east, with the *Alpes*. *Magin.*

Qualitie.

2 This country is extraordinary fruitfull, abound-
ing almost in euery thing, especially in *Corne*, *Wine*,
and *Salt*, which causeth that saying, that *France* hath
three Loadstones to draw riches from sostraine Na-
tions, *Corne* caried into *Spaine*, *Wines* transported into
England and *Flanders*, and *Salts*, wherewith the whole
kingdom and bordering Nations are plentifully stored.

3 The

3 The Inhabitants of this Land are in the first onset of any thing very vehement, but at the length as slow and dull. In their words only verball, in their deeds cautelous: from whence it is said; that *the Frenchman sings not as he prickes, pronounceth not as hee writes, speakes not as he thinkes.* Inhabitants.

4 The Prouinces of this Region are many, among which, three of them haue free Princes. The first is *Lorraine*, in which the chiefe citie is *Nancie*: the second is *Burgundie*, whose *Metropolitane* and chiefe citie is *Bisanzon*, lying vpon the riuer *Doux*: the third is *Subaudia*, or *Sauoy*, whose chiefe citie is *Genewa*, scituated vpon a faire and pleasant Lake, and in which they haue a law, that if any offender flie for refuge thither, the law doth as well take hold on him there, as in the place where he committed the crime. Prouinces.

5 The other prouinces are many, among which the chiefe are eight. First, the Prouince of *Normandy*, whose *Metropolitane* citie is *Roan*, famous for trafficke, in many forraine countries: the second is *Britany*, whose chiefe citie is *Brest*: the third is *Burges* or *Berrie*, whose chiefe citie is called *Burges*, which (as *Iohn Calmenus* affirms) hath an Vniuersitie in it, worthy to be intituled: *The Honour of all learning, and store-house of learned men*: The fourth is *Aquitanie*, in which stands *Tolouse*, that beautifull, best peopled, and most ancientest city of *France*, next vnto *Paris*: the fift is *Picardie*, in which the chiefe citie is *Amiens*: the sixt is *Poitou*, in which is the citie *Poitiers*: the seuenth is *Languedocke*: and the eight is *Anion*: Many others there are, which to rehearse, would be too tedious, and therefore I omit them.

6 The Riuer of note in these Prouinces, are foure. Riuers.
The first is *Sequana* or *Seine*, which runneth through the fairest

fairest & Metropolitane City of *France*, called *Paris*, or *Latetia* (quasi in *lutetia*.) The 2 is *Loyre*, vpon whose shores stand *Angiers* & *Orléans*, two famous cities: the 3 is *Rhodanus* or *Rhosne*: the 4. & last of any note is *Garone*.

Wonders.

7 Two things are reported of this Country, very strange. The one is, that the King cureth a certaine wen, which riseth in a mans neck, with the touch of his hand, saying these words: *Sanctus Deus, tangit te Rex*. The other is, that there is a certaine oyle in the Church of *Rheims*, which as they report, was sent from Heauen: & the Kings being annointed with it euery Coronation day, it doth neuer decrease. *Hondius in Tabulis.*

uent.

8 This Kingdome is gouerned by a Monarchicall gouernment, subiected vnto one sole King, who is called the King of *France*, & his eldest sonne is tituled the *Dolphine* of *France*. From this countrie is excluded by the *Salicke law*, any woman, that she cannot raigne and be Queene.

1

OF GERMANIE.

Boundes.

Germany, is distinguished on the West from *France*, by part of the riuer *Rheine*, & a line, which is drawen vp directly from *Strasburg* vnto *Cales*: on the South, fro *Italia*, with the *Alpes*: on the South-east, with *Istria*, and *Illyrica*: and on the East with *Hungarie*, *Polonia*, and the riuer *Vistula*. *Magin.*

Qualitie.

2 This country is inricht with all sorts of *Mines*, as wel of *Salt*, as of *Mettalls*. It hath also great abundance of *corne*, *wine*, *saffron*, *fruits*, *bote bathes*, and *sweet fountains*.

Inhabitants.

3 The Inhabitants of this Empire are generally very tall, goodly, warlike, & faithfull men, little addicted vnto venery, but much affecting drunkennes, that wel spring of Impiety, from whence bubbleth out this saying of them, that *Germanus potat quantum potest: & Germanorum vincere,*

uiuere, est bibere. They are also for their inuentions in arts Mechanicall most excellent, and far surpassing any *Inuentions.* other Nation : for from them came the inuention of Guns, inuented of one *Bertholdus Swart*, in the yeare 1378. by them was also inuented Printing, in the yeare of our Lord, 1440. by one *John Gutemberg*, but (as *Ramus* affirms) by one *John Fust*, who printed *Tullies Offices*, which was the first booke that euer was printed.

4 In the middle of *Germany* is scituated *Bohemia*, a very pleasant Kingdom, compassed about with a wood called *Sylua Hyrcinia* : the chiefe citie of it is *Prage*, in which the Emperour doth keepe his Court. *Bohemia.*

5 There are also in this great & large Dominion many Prouinces, among which, the especiall, first *Saxonie*, whose Metropolitane city is *Wittēberg*, lying vpon the Riuer *Albis* : the second is *Brandēberg* : in which stands *Franckford*, scituated vpon the Riuer *Odera* : in which there is an Vniuersity, erected by *Marques Ioachim*, in the yere 1506. The third is *Pomerania*, the chiefe city of which is *Stetm*. The fourth is *Banaria*, whose best citie is *Munchen*. The fift is *Slesia*, in which is scituated the city *Bressel*. The sixt is *Franconia*, whose most noted citie is *Flanckford*, founded vpon the riuer *Manum*, in which place is alwayes the Election of the Emperour, and the famous *Marts* for bookes. *Marts.* The seuenth is *Austria*, the Metropolitane of which, is that famous *Vienna*, seated vpon the riuer *Danubius*, esteemed to be one of the fairest cities in *Germanie*. The eight and last, worthy to be preferred before all the rest, is *Switzerland* or *Heluetia*, which is diuided into 13 Cantons or chiefe cities with their Apendices, the gouernment of the being only popular: for although the members seeme to be separated, yet liue they as one body, firmly knit and vnited, eue- *Heluetia.*

rie one hauing his particular Magistrate and Councell.

Riuers.

6 The most famous Riuer of these Prouinces are fixe. First is the great *Danubius*, which doth receiue into it 60. Nauigable Riuer, before it is disburdened into *Pontus Euxinus*: the second is *Rhene*, from whence cometh the best Rhenish wine, & vpon whose banke is situated the citie *Strasburge* or *Argentine*, in which there is a towre of 578 *Geometricall paces high*, counted the eight Miracle of the world: the third is *Amasus*: the fourth is *Manus*: the fift is *Odera*: and the sixt is *Albis*.

7 The Emperors do not succeed, but are alwaies chosen by these 6 Electors. the *Archbishops of Ments, Triers, & Colen*: the *Countie Palatine of Rhene*: the *Duke of Saxonia*, & the *Marquesse of Brandeburge*. If these canot agree, then doth the King of *Bohemia* decide the controuersie.

Gouernment.

8 Concerning the Gouernment of this Empire, it hath many free Princes, which is the reason that the Emperour by some is called a King of Kings.

1

OF BELGIA.

Boundes.

Belgia, (or the Low Countries) is limited on the East, with *Germanie*: on the South, with *France*: on the West, with the maine Ocean: and on the North, with *Denmarke* and part of the great Sea. It contayneth in circuit 1000. Italian miles.

Qualitie.

2 This Country doth most excell in all maner of Linnen, and fine Stuffles: and about *Frissea, Gelderland, and Holland*, they haue Oxen of such an incredible bignesse, which if they were ballanced, would weigh about 2000 pounds, for there was seene in *Antwerpe*, a Bull, whose bodie did exceed 3200 weight. *Magin. Ortel*. In this Countrie there is also great abundance of Butter, Cheefe, Herring, & Salmon, and especially in *Holland*.

3 The

3 The Inhabitants are very goodly & proper men, ha-^{Inhabitants.}ving generally well proportionated legs. They are great drinkers, not proud nor enuious, but vnmindful both of benefits done vnto them, and of iniuries offered. They are excellent Musicians, and in Meechanicall Arts most expert.

4 The Prouinces of *Belgia* are 17, in which are con-^{Prouinces.}tained 4 *Dukedomes*, 7 *Earledomes*, 5 *Baronries*, & 1 *Marquesbip*.

5 The 4 *Dukedomes* are, first, *Brabant*, in which the^{1 Brabant.}chiefe city is *Antwerp*, fortified with 10 royal Bulwarks, and hauing within it a Towne-house, whose circuite is 4812 paces. There is also in this Prouince an Vniuersity called *Louaine*. *Ortel*.

6 The second *Dukedome* is *Liege* or *Luicke*, called 2 *Liege*. by some, the Paradise of Priests: the chiefe city is *Liege*, from whence the *Dukedome* taketh his name.

7 The third is *Lutzenburge*, in which is the great fo-<sup>3 Lutzen-
burge.</sup>rest of *Ardenna*, which was in the time of *Casar*, 500 miles in length, at this day only 90, the chiefe city is *Lutzenburge*. *Ort*.

8 The 4 and last *Dukedome* is *Gelderland*, noted^{4 Gelderland} chiefly for the excellent pasture grounds, which are in it, the chiefe city is *Nimmegen*. *Ortel*.

9 The 7 *Earledoms* or *Counties*, are, 1 *Flanders*, in^{1 Flanders.} which the chief city is *Gauut*, there are also many strong Port townes in it, as *Newport*, *Dunkerke*, *Ostend*, and *Slewis*. *Ort*.

10 The second is *Artois*, the chiefe city of which, is 2 *Artois*. *Arras*, from whence commeth the best cloth of *Arras*.

11 The third is *Hainolt*, whose fairest city is *Mons*,^{3 Hainolt.} in which there is a Capitall of Religious women, that was created by *Vadruda*, Dutchesse of *Lorraine*.

4 *Holland.*

12 The 4 is *Holland*, very poore of it selfe, vnlesse it be in pasture grounds, in which they nourish so many cattell, that it doth excell other parts in Butter and Cheefe. They are also so strong at Sea, that they are able to make 800 great ships, and twice so many small. The chiefe city is *Amsterdam*, so famous for trafficke, that there may be seene in her Port sometimes, 500 great ships at once. *Ortel.*

5 *Zealand.*

13 The fift is *Zealand*, (*quasi Sea and Land*), in which Country or Countie, there is found no fresh water. In it is also very little wood. The chiefe city is *Middleborough*, in the Iland of *Walcheren*.

6 *Zutphen.*

14 The sixt is *Zutphen*, of which, very little or nothing can be spoken.

7 *Namur.*

15 The 7 and last Countie is *Namur*, very plentifull of Woods and Deere, the chiefe City is *Namur*.

16 The five *Baronies* or Lordships are, first, *Friesland*, the noted Cities whereof are *Leuorden* & *Emden*.

8 *Vlreht.*

17 The second is *Vlreht*, whose chiefe City is *Vlreht*.

18 The third is *Mechlin*, the fourth is *Ouerissel*, the fift and last Lordship is *Groening*.

19 The 17 Prouince is, the *Marquiset* of the holy Empire, in which, nothing is famous.

9 *Riuers.*

20 The most noted Riuer of these Prouinces are three, the first of which is *Rhens*, mentioned before in *Germanie*: the next is *Scheld*, which washeth the banks of *Antwerpe*: the last is *Mense*, vpon whose shore is situated *Luicke*.

10 *Government.*

21 This Country, (famous for warres) is in part gouerned by many, whom they call *States of the low Countries*. But the *Arch-duke of Austria* wageth warre continually with them, to bring it vnder his Dominion, claiming

claiming and laying Title vnto it.

OF DENMARKE.

Denmarke is enuironed round with the maine Ocea-^{Limits.}
 an, vnlesse it be on the South, where it is ioyned
 vnto *Germanie*.

2 This Kingdome doth abound in goodly Horfes,
 and in such store of cattell, that there are yearly caried ^{Qualitie.}
 into *Germany* 5000 Oxen. There is also such infinite a-
 bundance of herring (neere vnto the Ile *Scania*) that the
 ships are scarce able by maine strength of Oares, to row
 out of the Harbour, the Fish lying so thicke, that their
 quantity is supposed to surpasse the water it selfe. *Ort.*

3 The Inhabitants of this Countrey are very valiant ^{Inhabitants.}
 both at Land and Sea, in their Religion they are all *Lu-
 therans*.

4 The Prouinces of this Kingdome are almost all
Ilands, among which, the chiefe are first, *Sealand*, in ^{Prouinces.}
 which is *Copenhagen*, the chiefe seat of the King, and an
 Vniuersity, in it is also *Roschilt*, where the Kings are
 still entombed. The second is *Loilant*, in which there
 grow so many Hazell nuts, that ships are loaded there
 with them. The third is *Fimera*, in which *Ticho Brabe*
 built a Castle by Art, to the wonder of euery body that
 hath euer seene it. In the continent are containd two o-
 ther Prouinces, *Iugtland*, and *Holsten*, in which is *Mel-
 drope*, the Inhabitants of which are so rich, that they co-
 uer their houses with copper. *Magin*.

5 In this Country is also a straight Sea, passing be-
 tweene some of the Ilands, called the *Sound*, which by ^{Sound.}
 reason of the Imposts and Customes of the ships which
 passe that way, yeeldeth great gaine and profit vnto the
 King.

Government.

6 The Government of this Kingdome is vnder one sole Prince, who is called the King of *Denmarke*.

OF ITALIE.

Bounds.

Italie, (called by *Merula*, a Terrestriall Paradice : The Phoenix of this Massie Round, the Earths rich Ornament, the Garden of the Muses,) is guarded on the East, with the *Adriaticke* Sea : on the South, with *Mare Mediterraneum* : on the West, with the *Terrhene* or *Ocean*: & on the North, with the *Alpes*, which separateth it from *Germanie*, it is like vnto a mans leg, reaching in length, from *Augusta Pretoria*, vnto *Otranto*, which is 1010 miles, and is in bredth, in the brodest place, 420 miles.

Qualitie.

2 To set downe the fruitfulnessse of this rich Region, it may be as well declared in a line, as in a lease: for there is of all things such plenty, as there is not of any thing any scarcitie.

Inhabitants.

3 The people of this Nation are very graue, frugall, wittie, excelling both in vertue and vices, which are in lust, monstrous: in hate, implacable: and in their conuersation most deceitfull: which had rather bestow any thing vpon others, then vpon themselues: do more oftener blaspheme then sweare. And will rather kill a man, then giue him a disgracefull terme or word.

Prouinces.

4 This Kingdome is diuided into many Prouinces, whereof the chiefe and most famous are fīue.

Naples.

5 The first is the Kingdome of *Naples*, which is greater then any of the rest, full of Nobilitie, and abounding with all things necessary for mans vse. The chiefe City of it, is *Naples*, lying vpon the *Terrhenean* Sea.

6 The second is the *Romaine Territorie*, a Prouince richly

richly furnished with all provisions, in which is scituated, the Citty of *Rome*, once called the Empresse of the world, as well for the beaurty and magnificence of the Citty, as for the learning and fortitude of the Citizens: but now it is much ruinated: true Religion and Vertue cleane decayed. The Gouvernour of it being the Pope, that proud Prelate, persecuter of all true piety, and zealous professors.

Rome.

7 The third Prouince is *Lumbar die*, comprehending vnder it is the Dukedome of *Millaine*, which doth excell for beaurty all the rest, hauing in it many faire Ri- uers and pleasant Lakes: the chiefe City, of which, is *Millaine*: whose buildings are to be admired for their extraordinary sumptuousnesse. In this Prouince is also the great Lake *de Como*, which is sixtie miles in length, and vpon whose bankes stands the City *Como*, in fashion like vnto a Crab, whose two feet couer the water. In this City the two *Plinies* had their beginning, whose Fame, by reason of their great learning, shall neuer haue ending.

Lumbar die.

8 The fourth Prouince is *Tuscanie*, little inferiour vnto the rest in any thing, the chiefe City of which is *Flo- rence*, whose Inhabitants, (since the time of *Macheuill*, which was their Recorder,) are most politicke and sub- till, amounting vnto the number of eighty thousand persons.

Tuscanie.

9 The fift and last, is the *Signory of Venice*, a free State, and the most famous of any in Christendome, gouerned by a Prince of great Maiesty: yet both he and his authority subiected vnto the Lawes.

Venice.

This City, with the *appendices* vnto it, is the richest and best provided with munition, of any City in *Italy*, as is con- fess in this particular censure of each Prouince,

before spoken: that *Naples* excels for Nobility: *Rome* for Clergy: *Milaine* for beauty, *Flouence* for policy: but *Venice* for riches.

10 There is another Prouince (somewhat famous) called *Verona*, in which is the mountaine *Baldo*, where all professors of Physicke doe resort, to gather diuerse sorts of precious Hearbes. And in which there is a City called *Negarino*, wherein is a Stone in forme like vnto a womans dugg, which doth continually distill a water, whose vertuous operation causeth a womans Milke to returne into her breasts when shee hath lost it.

Riuers.

11 The chiefeſt Riuers of these Prouinces, are first *Pedus*, neere vnto which stands *Patauine*, that noble Vniuersity: the next is *Atthesis*, adioyning vnto which is *Trent*, where a Councell was held vnder *Paul* the third, in the yeere 1546: the next is *Tiben*, that runneth through the City of *Rome*, which when it doth overflow the bankes, doth betoken some ill fortune which shall befall the City: the last is the River *Poa*, neere vnto which stands *Cremona*, a City of great note.

Government.

12 In this *Italie*, which was in time past, one intire Gouernment, are now many absolute States and Princedomes, by the great Policie of the Pope, who thought it the best way to make himselfe great, by weakening the Empire.

OF ILLIRIA

Limits.

Illiria is limited on the West, with the *Adriaticke* Sea: on the North, with the River *Sauro*: and on the East, with the River *Drinus*. No certaine limits can be giuen of this Countrey: For all Geographers that write, doe disagree about it.

2 The people of this land, as (*Linie* affirmes,) are *Inhabitants*. very proud and outrageous.

3 The chiefe Prouinces are three, whereof the first is *Prouinces*. *Zara* or *Schemine*, whose chiefest City is *Zara*, where (as *Cornelius Sheppers* doth report) is a Church called Saint *John de Maluatis*, which was built by a company of Mariners, that were in a dangerous tempest, and made a vow, that if they escaped, they would build a Church vnto the honour of *S. John de Maluatis*, whose mortar should be tempered with *Malmesie*.

4 The next Prouince is *Dalmatia*, in which the chief City is *Ragusus* or *Epidaura*, where *S. Ierome* was borne.

5 The third and last is *Histria*, which is vnder the *Government*. *Venetians*. Many other Prouinces there are, whereof some are subiect vnto the *Turke*, others vnder the Dominion of *Hungary*.

OF HUNGARIE.

Hungary is bounded on the South, with the River *Limis*. *Sauris*: on the East with the River *Tibiscus*: on the North, with *Polonia* and *Russia*: and on the West, with *Austria*.

2 This Countrie doth exceede any other for plenty of Corne, which thrice in a yeere is there reape, the ground being so fertill that it doth almost grow without tilling. There are also such infinite store of Oxen, that there doth yearely passe through *Vienna* into other Countries, 80000, besides, there are such a great number of Deere, Pheasant, and Partridge, that it is lawful for any man to hawke & hunt as his pleasure. There is great plenty of gold, and wines, which will suddenly make a man drunke, by reason of the Sulpherie waters, neere vnto which the Grape is gathered.

Inhabitants.

3 The people and Inhabitants of this Nation, are generally very strong, warlike, ynkinde, and of rude behaviour, given little vnto the knowledge of Mechanick Arts. They haue an order in their Country, that no man may weare a Feather, vnlesse he hath killed a *Turke*: and they neuer reuenge particular iniuries one against the other any more, then with words, vnlesse the disgracefull toime of cowardice be objected vnto them: whereof the charged is neuer freed, vntill he hath proued himselfe in single combate with a *Turke*. The Sons inherit equally after their Fathers death. In marrying their daughters, they giue them onely a new garment, and nothing else.

Citie.

4 The chiefe City of this Kingdome is *Buda*, possessed now by the *Turke*, neere vnto which, is the field *Zabutiensis*, wherein is a Riuer that conuerts wood into a stone, and the water it selfe being taken out, turneth into a stone.

Pratioces.

5 The Prouinces which are most mentioned in this Realme, are onely two: the one is the County of *Zoltense*, wherein there is a certaine gaping of the earth, the stinking vapors of which, doth kill all the birds that flye ouer it. The other is the Iland *Komara* (in *Danubius*) the land of which is so fertill, that the grasse of it doth exceede in length the height of a man. *Magin.*

Riuers.

6 The chiefe Rivers are *Danubius*, *Tibisus*, *Drauis*, & *Sanus*, all which haue great plenty of fish, especially of *Salmon* and *Sturgeon*.

Government.

7 This Kingdome of *Hungary* was once governed by spirituall men, but now it is vnder the Emperour of *Germany*, and the *Turke*, who haue it betwixt them.

OF POLONIA

Polonia is limited on the West, with *Germanie*: on the East, with the river *Boristhenes*, or *Nieper*: on the North, with *Mare Balticum*, and part of *Adscania*: and on the South, with *Hungarie*.

This kingdome chiefly abound in Hunnie, *Waxe*, *Fish*, *Mines of Copper*, *Iron*, *Brimstone*, and in such great store of *Horse*, that it is thought the *Polonians* are able vpon any necessitie, to raise 100 thousand. In this countrie there is no wine: but in steed thereof, they haue an excellent kinde of *Methegline*.

The Inhabitants are generallie brave souldiers, excellently well furnished with weapons, and most impatient, if iniuries be offered them: they are very proude, thinking exceeding well of their owne worth, making great account of any one that will flatter them, louing brave attire and delicious meates.

In this Kingdome are tolerated all sorts of Religions: and Colledges of all sects, and factions which causeth this saying, that if any one hath lost his religion, let him go into *Poland*, and he shall finde it.

The Kings seate and Metropolitane Citie is *Cracovia*, in which is an Vniuersitie, seated vpon the banke of the river *Vistula*.

The most noted Prouinces, are first *Podolia*: the land of which is so fertill, that of one sowing, they haue three Haruests, and in their meadowes the grasse doth grow so much in three dayes, that if an Oxe goe in it, his hornes cannot be seene.

The next is *Sarmagitia*, in which the people live in cottages with their cattell and labouring Beasts,

some of them sacrificing vnto a certaine Diuell, called by them *Siemiennicke*.

8 The next is *Nigra Russia*, in which there is great plenty of Waite and Honnie.

9 The last is *Massonia*, in which the chiefe citie is *Massonia*, wherein is made the best *Methogline*.

10 The chiefe and onely Riuer of this Country, is

Vistula. This kingdom of *Poland* is gouerned by one sole King, who doth not succeed, but is alwaies elected by the Nobilitie of the Land.

OF PRUSSIA.

Prussia is compassed on the West, with the riuer *Vistula*: on the East, with *Lithuania*: on the South, with *Polonia*: and on the North, with *Mare Balticum*, & *Lingonia*.

1 This country is most famous for Amber, which is found on their Sea shore, scarce any where else to be seene. It is also well stored with a kinde of leather, which we call Spruce leather.

2 The Inhabitants of this place are much of the same nature as the *Polonians* are.

3 The chiefe Citie is *Dantike*, seated vpon the riuer *Vistula*.

4 The Gouernment of this countrie is vnder a Duke, who doth subiect his power and himselfe vnto the King of *Poland*.

Of the Turkes Kingdome in Europe.

5 Vnder the *Turcish* Empire in *Europe*, is comprehended all that lyeth between the borders of *Epidaurus* and *Tanaïs*, betweene *Buda* and *Constantinople*, and betweene the *Euxine* Sea & the banks of *Sauus*: in which territory

territory are comprehended many puissant kingdoms.

2 The *Turkes* are great Souldiers, patient in labour, sparing in their food, slaues vnto their Lord, great ob-^{Inhabitants.} servers of their lawes, and for the rest very inconstant. In the Lent they abstain from meat in the day times, but take it ouer freely in the night. They acknowledge Christ not as the *Son of God*, but as a great *Prophet*. They detest Images, & wil not be called *Turks*, but *Musulmani*, which is as much as beleaguers of the truth. Their private houses are most base and vile, whereas their publike places are stately. They vse no tables, but eate their meate on the ground, sitting after the fashion of Tailors vpon a stal, & when they pisse, they doe it with bended knees. *Magd.*

3 There are comprehended vnder this vaste gouernment such an infinit companie of people, and so well ordered and brought vp, that one noteth these three things of them, which breed a terror vnto the whole world. The first, is their multitude of men unconquerable: the next, their Millitarie discipline vncorrupted: the last, Corne and provision for store infinite.

4 The Prouinces or rather Kingdomes of this great ^{Prouinces.} Empire, are diuided into two parts: Into *Dacia vetus*, vnder which is comprehended *Bosnia*, *Seruaia*, *Bulgaria*, *Palachia*, and *Moldauia*; and into *Grecia*, contained in which, are *Epirus*, *Macedonia*, *Thracia*, *Asolia* and *Peloponnesus*.

5 In *Dacia vetus* little is extraordinarie notable, and *Dacia* therefore I omit the description.

6 *Grecia* is limited on the West, with the *Adriaticke* *Grecia* Sea: on the South, with the *Mediterranean*: on the East, with the *Archipelago* and *Thracian* Sea.

7 The *Inhabitants* of it are now very base, shog-^{Inhabitants.} ther ignorant of arts, liuing and going in their apparel

after

after the Turkish manner.

Epirus. 8 The Prouinces as are before set downe, are first *Epirus*, in which *Scanderbege* liued, made famous by his worthy acts, he being called the scourge of the *Turkes*.

Macedonia. 9 The next is *Macedonia*, for euer famous, by the meanes of him neuer to be forgotten, *Alexander the Great*, who reigned there, being conqueror of the world. In this Prouince is *Stagira*, the countrie of *Aristotle*; and *Olympus*, that high top Mountaine, aspiring aboue the middle region of the aire.

Thracia. 10 The next is *Romania*, or *Thracia*, a verie barren place, in which stands the great Citie of *Constantinople*, wherein the *Turke* doth alwaies keepe his Court, this Citie is very populous, conrayning in it (as some write) 700000 soules.

Achaia. 11 The fourth Prouince is *Achaia*, famous for the most learned Vniuersitie, which was in it, called *Athens*, once the nurse of all the wittie & best *Poets*; the Mother and bringer vp of all eloquent and heat-winning *Rhetoricians*: and in generall, it was the very heart and soule of humane Arts and learning. In this Prouince is also *Parnassus*, and *Helicon*, consecrated to the *Muses*, by all ancient *Poets*.

Peloponessus. 12 The fife and last is *Peloponessus* or *Morea*, in whose *Isthmus* or entrance, stands that once goodly city *Corinth*: which many bookes doe much mention. Further in the Prouince, stands *Lacedemon*, not inferior vnto any of the rest in antiquitie.

Government. 13 This *Grecia* (as is before said) is vnder the *Turke*, who for many suffers all religions there.

OF TRANSILVANIA.

Limits. *Transilvania* (so called, by reason of the great woods which compasse it) is limited on the West, with *Hungarie*:

Hungarie: & part of the River *Tibiscus*: on the North, with *Poland*, and the great mountaine *Carpotbus*: on the East, with *Moldania*: and on the South, with *Valachia Cifalpina*.

2 The fruitfulness of this kingdome is very much, ha- *Qualitie*.
ving horses whose manes sweepe the earth: and Fal-
chons, two of which will kill an Eagle or Swan. There is
also great store of Mines, and in some rivers are found
lumps of gold, which weigh a pound weight.

3 The Inhabitants of this country are very stubborn, *Inhabitants*.
slothfull, and vntractable, following the religion of the
Greeke Church, reading from the right hand vnto the
left, and swearing alwaies by *Iupiter* and *Venus*, accor-
ding vnto the old manner of the *Ethnieks*.

4 The chiefe citie (where the King holdeth his resi-
dence) is *Alba Guilia*.

5 In this Kingdome is the Prouince of *Zeckland*, go- *Prouinces*.
uerned after the order of the *Helmetians*.

6 The chiefe riuers are *Saluata* and *Reckle*, both which *Riuers*.
are disburdened into *Danubins*.

7 This *Transilmania* is gouerned by a Christian *Gouernment*.
Prince, who once paide tribute vnto the Turke, but now
doth warre against him.

OF LITVANIA.

1 *Lituania* is bounded on the West with *Polonia*, on *Limits*.
the South with *Podolia*, on the East with *Musconia*,
and on the North with *Linonia*.

2 There is little to be spoken of this Country, onely *Qualitie*.
that in it there is great store of Pitch, & Timber planks,
whereof they build many Ships.

3 The inhabitants of it, liue after the maner of the *Inhabitants*.
Polonians.

- Cities.* 4 The Metropolitan Citie, where the Prince doth keepe his Court, is *Vilna*.
- Government.* 5 This Kingdome is gouerned by a Duke, but subiect vnto this King of *Poland*.

OF LIVONIA.

Limits. 1 *Livonia* is limited on the West, with *Mare Balticum*, or *Sinus Venedicus*, on the East with the river *Narua* the lake *Bribas*, and part of *Moscouia*, on the South with *Lithuania* and *Prussia*: and on the North with *Sinus Finicus*.

Inhabitants. 2 The inhabitants of this country are for the most part all Christians: and the women doe thinke so well of themselves, that in comparison of their owne beauties they discommend all others.

Qualitie. 3 The riches of it are chiefly corne and horses, they haue also in their woods wild beasts, of an extraordinary strength.

4 The chiefe cities are first *Riga*, seated vpon the river *Duina*: the next is *Rinalia*, neare vnto the *Balticke* Sea: the last is *Derpt*.

Riuers. 5 The notedst riuers are two, the one is the river *Eimbecke*, which (at the very mouth, where it doth disburden it selfe into the Sea) doth fall such a height, that it roareth, making the horriblest and horridest noise, that it deafeneth the eares of the inhabitants neare adioyning, like to those which dwell neare vnto the Cataracts of *Nile*: the other river is *Duina*.

Government. 6 This Kingdome is a distract government, subiect vnto many Princes, as the King of *Poland*, *Denmark*, *Swedia*, and the Emperour of *Moscouia*.

OF SCANDIA.

1 **Scandia** is a Peninsula (that is, almost an Island) inui- *Limits.*
 roned on the North, with the frozen Ocean: on
 the East, with *Mare Balticum*, *Sinus Finicus*, and *Sinus*
Bodicus: on the South, with *Sinus Codanus*: and on the
 West, with the vast Ocean.

2 This great coutry in the North part is very barren: *Qualitie.*
 but towards the South, there is great store of corne, salt,
 Horses, and Mines, both of Siluer, Iron, and Lead.

3 The inhabitants of it are very strong, peruerse, vn- *Inhabitants.*
 learned, & much addicted vnto Sorceries & witchcrafts

4 This *Scandia* is diuided into two great Kingdomes, *Diuisiō.*
Noruegia and *Swetia*.

OF NORVEGIA OR NORWAY.

5 **Noruegia** is bounded on the West, North, and *Limits.*
 South, with the maine Ocean, and on the East,
 with the *Deffrine* mountaine.

6 The Inhabitants of this Kingdome are simple men, *Inhabitants.*
 giuen much vnto Hospitalitie, and abhorring theeuerie
 or any such courses.

7 The chiefriches of this coutry are Cables, Mastes, *Qualitie.*
 and such like furniture for Shipping, there is also great
 store of dried fish, which they eate in steed of bread.

8 The Metropolitane Citie is *Nidrosso*, there is ano- *Citie.*
 ther City called *Bergen*, one of the great Mart Townes
 of Christendome.

9 This Kingdome is subiect vnto the crowne of *Government.*
Denmarke.

10 OF SWEVIA OR SWEDEN.

Limits.

Sweuia is limited on the West, with the *Dofrine* Mountains, and on the other parts with the Sea, vnles it be where it is ioyned vnto *Moscouia*, by a little *Isthmus*.

Qualitie.

11 This kingdome is so fertill and fruitfull, that it is by some tearmed a most heauenly Land, abounding in so much prouision, that it is a hard thing to see a begger amongst them: They dig pure Siluer out of the earth, & they haue great store of Volues, which passing ouer a strait in the sea, are with the extremity of cold blinded.

Inhabitants.

12 The Inhabitants of this Region, are agreeable much in disposition & quality vnto the *Norwegians*: they liue very long, for it is no maruell with them to see one an hundred and forty yeares of age.

Cite.

13 The chiefe City is *Stockholme* or *Holnia*, in which the King doth alwayes keepe his Court.

Prouinces.

14 The Prouinces of most note, are first, *Goteland* (*quasi* Good land, the next is *Finneland* (*quasi* Fineland) in both which, is plenty almost of all things: the other Prouinces are *Bodia*, *Scrikfinnia* & *Biarmia*, the inhabitants of which, are much addicted vnto witch-craft.

Government.

15 This Kingdome of *Sweuia* is subiect onely vnto one King, whom they call the Duke of *Sweuia*.

OF RUSSIA, OR MOSCOVIA.

Limits.

Russia is part in *Europe*, and part in *Asia*, limited on the West with *Linonia*, and *Scandia*, on the North with *Mare Glaciale*, or the Frozen Ocean, on the East with the River *Oby*, the Lake of *Kataio* and *Tartarie*, and on the South with *Lituania*.

Qualitie.

2 The riches of this Empire wherein it chiefly excels are most rich Furs, (as Sables, Martins, white Foxe, & such like.) It hath also in it much corne, fruits, & cattel.

The

The ayre in those parts is so cold in the Winter, and the frosts so great, that if a man cast vp water into the ayre, it will freeze before it fall down, and many times it is so vehement, that if any man goe abroad, he shall be almost stifled through the condensing of his breath.

3 The Inhabitants of this Countrey are very barbarous, perfidious, contentious, and most prone vnto any contumelious behauiour: They are altogether ignorant and vnlearned, which is the occasion that they say, God and their Emperour knoweth all things. The baser sort of people doe alwayes breake the Sabbath, saying, that it is onely for Gentlemen to celebrate that day. They are also very superstitious, having many foolish ceremonies, and absurd solemnities, as the consecrating of Riuers once in a yeere, the burying of their dead with a paire of shooes on their feet, and a staffe in one hand, signifying a great iourney which they haue to goe: and a letter in the other vnto *S. Nicholas*, for their readier admission into heauen.

4 The chiefe and most noted places of this mighty Region, are first, *Mosco*, the Metropolitane City, in which the Emperour doth continually keepe his Court: The next is *Pernia*, in which they eate the flesh of Staggess in steed of bread: And the last is *Rhezan*, in which there is such plenty of graine, that the eares of corne do grow so thicke together, that no horse can beat it downe, nor Larke or Quaille passe through it.

5 The most famous Riuers, are first, *Dniua*, (*quasi* *Riuers. magna*) called so of two Riuers which meete together. The next is *Boristines*, or *Neiper*, and the last is *Tanais*.

6 This large Empire is onely subiect to the Emperour of it.

CHAP. IIII.

Of the European Islands.



Itherto haue I wandred all about the great cōtinent of *Europe*, now follow the Islands belonging thereunto.

2 The *European Islands* are diuided into three parts : into those which are in the *Westerne Ocean*, into those which are in the *Mediterranean Sea*, and into those which are contained within the *Archipelago*, or *Mare Aegaeum*.

3 The chief Islands which are contained in the west Ocean, are *Seuen*, *Groeland*, *Groinland*, *Island*, *Freesland*, *Ireland*, *Great Britaine*, and the *Azores*.

Groeland.

4 *Groeland* is an Island, which few Geographers mention, & therefore no certainty can be spoken of it.

Groinland.

5 *Groinland* (*quasi Greenland*) is a Countrey, wherein there are great store of Cattell, which causeth Butter & Cheese to be very plentiful in it : the inhabitants are for the most part witches, dwelling in Caves and Dens.

OF ISLAND.

Island.

6 *Island* is an Island very barren of graine, hauing no Trees in it, vnlesse it be Byrch and Iuniper: From this Island, commeth the best Ling, called of vs *Island Ling*. In this country is also a mountain called *Hecklesort*, alwaies vomiting forth flames of fire: the inhabitants of which, do conceit thereof, a most peeuishe & erroneous opiniō, that it is Purgatory. This Island (as *Ort.* affirms) is vnder the King of *Denmarke*, but others make it

it subiect vnto the *Swedish Crowne*.

OF FRISLAND.

7 *Frisland* doth abound with very great store of fish, *Frisland.* and was wont by reason of the often sayling thither of *English*, to be called *the westerne England*: this Iland is vnder the Crowne of *Denmarke*.

OF IRELAND.

8 *Ireland* is a very watrish country, and full of bogs, yet *Ireland.* seated in a most temperat and pleasant ayre, admitting no venemous thing in it, it doth most abound in horses & cattell. The inhabitants of this Kingdome, are for the most part very beautifull, active, & somewhat superstitious, affecting nothing so much as slothfulness. *Mag.* The chief city is *Dublin*, wherein there is an Vniuersity. The most noted things of this Ile, are first the *Lake Erne*, now famous for her past infamy, in which you may see the toppes of houses and Churches. The next is the *Lake of Armagh*, into which if a long Staffebee thrust downe vnto the bottome, that part which is in the water, will turne into a wheestone, and that part which is in the mudde into Iron. *Magin.*

The *Hybrides* belong vnto this Iland, being in number 44, the inhabitants of which are called *Redbunkes*.

This Region belongeth vnto the Crown of *England*, by whom it is kept in good subiection.

OF GREAT BRITAIN.

9 *Britaine* is diuided into two parts, *England* & *Scot-* *Britannia.* *land*. *England* is separated from *Scotland*, by the Riuer *Tweede*, and the Riuer *Solway*.

This rich Diamond, set in the ring of the world, nurse
of

of the most valiant, wise, and victorious men, doth almost with all things flourish: But especially with such things as this verse that followeth, sheweth.

Anglia Mons, Pont, Fons, Ecclesia, Famina, Lانا.

This part of the Ile was commonly in the time of King HENRY the third, *Puteus inexhaustus*, a Well that neuer would be drawne drye: and is now termed by the *French*, a *Paradise* for wiues, a *Purgatory* for *Servants*, and a *Hell* for *Horses*.

Scotland lyeth in the North part of this Iland: the Inhabitants of which are very warlike.

The chiefe City is *Edenburgh*, neere vnto which is a Fountaine that carieth an oyle, which being not taken off, doth not increase: being taken off, doth not diminish.

Many other strange things there are in this place, as in *Lenox* there is a Lake called *Lowmond*, wherein fishes liue without finnes: and in which the waues are sometimes most boysterous in the calmest weather, most milde in the most tempestuous weather: In this Lake there is also a fruitfull Iland, which floteth vp and down vpon the water. In the Prouince of *Coile* there is a stone not aboue 13 foot in height, which if a Canon be shot off on the one side, hee which is on the other cannot heare it.

The Appendices which belong vnto both *England* & *Scotland*, are first the *Orsades*, being in number 30, the inhabitants of which, are great drinkers, but no drunkards. The next is the Ile of *Man*, wherein is the mountaine *Scheffil*, vpon whose top if any one stand, he may discern both *England*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland*. Many other litle Ilands there are, all which with the rest, are subiect vnto the most mighty and puissant King of *Great Britaine*.

INSVLAE AZORES.

10 **T**He *Azores*, or *Canary Islands*, are seven, from *Azores*. whence commeth great store of Woade, and Canary Wines.

1 The chiefe and most renowned Islands, in all olde writers of the *Mediterranean Sea*, are nine: *Insula Baliares*, *Corsica*, *Sardinia*, *Scicilie*, *Malta*, *Corfya*, *Ischia*, *Zanzibus*, and *Candia*.

INSVLAE BALIORES.

2 **I***nsula Baliores* are divided into *Maiorica*, in which *Insula Baliorum* *Raimundus Lullius*, that excellent Scholler liued, and into *Minorica*. The inhabitants of both which, are very strong and expert slingers.

CORSICA.

3 **C***orsica* is an Island which doth produce Horses of *Corfsea*. a fierce nature, & Hounds of a wonderful bignes. The Inhabitants of this Ile are very rude and vnciuill.

SARDINIA.

4 **S***ardinia* (famous for the occasion of that great warre betwixt *Carthage* and *Rome*) is now subiected vnto the King of *Spaine*. *Sardinia.*

The chiefe and Metropolitane city is *Cagliari*, seated vpon a high mountaine.

In this Countrey there is a beast called *Mufiono*, of whose skinne is made a Leather called *Cordiuian*, or as we tearme it, *Spanish Leather*. There is also an hearbe, which if any one eate, it will enforce him to laugh till he dye, from whence commeth the Prouerbe, *Risus Sardinicus*.

DE SCICILIA.

Scicilie.

SScicily is a land whose inhabitants are very good soldiers, desirous much of honour, and wherein is, and haue beene many excellent Scholers, such as were *Euclide*, *Archimedes*, *Dionorus Siculus*, and many others.

This Country is very fertill and fruitfull, abounding so much in corne, that it was once called *Horeum Romanorum*, the Store-house of the Romans.

In this Ile is also the Mountaine *Etna*, at whose top there are (as it were) two furnaces with tunnels, out of which ascend continually flames of fire, throwing out sometimes such store of ashes, and peeces of stones, that it doth greatly indaunger the Townies for many miles thereabout. This is the mountaine where the Poet saith to be the shop of *Vulcan*, where the *Cyclops* did frame Thunder-boulds for *Jupiter*. This is the mountain into whose vast gaping mouth *Empedocles* did cast himselfe. And this is the mountaine where some of the irreligious, Hereticall, and besotted Papists imagine to be Purgatory. The chiefe city of this Ile is now *Palermo*, before time *Siracusa*, in which liued *Archimedes*, that famous Engine maker of the world, who, as it is written of him, would by burning Glasses set Shippes on fire sayling in the Sea. Belonging to this are other, called the *Vulcanian Islands*.

This *Scicilie* is now subiect vnto the King of *Spain*.

MALTA.

Malta.

MMalta is most famous for the farre-famed order of the Knights of *Ierusalem*, who haue oftentimes repelled and put to flight great armies of the *Turke*, which

which haue besieged it. This is the Countrey where *S. Paul* being cast vp after his shipwracke, had a Viper hanging on his hand, and did him no hurt. The chiefe City is *Malta*, wherein the Women are beautifull, but hate company, neuer going abroad vnlesse they be couered.

CORCYCA.

7 *Corcyca* is an Iland flourishing with Wine, Waxe, *Corcyca.* and Oyle. In it is also great store of Wilde fowle, and beasts, wherewith the inhabitants doe very much (with pleasure and pastime in chasing them) recreate themselves. The chiefe City in it, is called *Corfu*, wherein both men and women are excellent Swimmers. This Ile is subiect vnto the Seigniory of *Venice*, who doth defend it very well from the *Turke*.

ISCHIA.

8 *Ischia* (the chiefe of 18 Ilands, lying in the Gulfe of *Ischia.* *Naples*, begirt round with rockes and high mountaines,) hath in it great store of Hares, Conies, and other wilde beasts.

The chiefe City is *Ischia*, which in the yeare 1301, was like to be burned with a fire, that did runne along in the earth, by reason of the veynes of Brimstone. In this Ile it is also repotted, that there is a Fountaine neere vnto the Promontory of Saint *Angel*, which is so hotte, that it will in a short time boyle any flesh or fish that is put into it.

ZAZINTHVS.

9 *Zazinthus* is a land where English Marchants doe *Zazinthus.* very much trafficke, for the extraordinary store of Currants

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Currants which are there. In this Ile the Inhabitants doe speake Greeke, and are subiect vnto the *Venetians*.

CANDIA.

Creta.

20 **C**andia is an Iland famous by the intricate Labyrinth which was in it, built by *Dedalus*: and which *Theseus* entred, and killed the *Minotaurs*, which were kept in it, by the helpe of *Ariadne*, who gaue him a bottome of threed to guide him.

In this Ile there is very much Sugar-Candie, & Muscadine, in such plenty, that there is yearely transported into other Countries 12000 Buts.

The Inhabitants of this place doe not affect labour, neuer vsing any manfull exercise, but giuen vnto many vices, especially lying: of which the Prouerbe, *Cretense Mendacium*, & *Cretisandum est cum Cretensibus*. And *Epiminides* the Heathen Poet noteth of them, that they are alwayes great lyars, euill beasts, and slow bellies.

The chiefe city of it is *Candie*, inhabited much with the *Venetians*.

Of the Ilands in the Aegean Sea.

1 **T**He Ilands in the Aegean Sea, are all subiect vnto the tyrannicall *Turk*, & are diuided either into the *Cyclades*, which are fifty in number, lying towards the South, or into the *Sporades*, which are very many, lying towards the North.

Cyclades.

2 Of the *Cyclades* little can be spoken, onely that in the Iland *Delos* stood the famous Oracle of *Apollo*, by so many Writers made mention of: And that in *Ibica* valiant *Ulysses* was borne.

S P O R A D E S.

3 **T**He *Sporades* are many, whereof the chiefe are first, *Sporades*. *Euboea*, at whose bankes the Sea doth ebbe and flow seuen times in a day: which *Aristotle* on a time viewing, and being not able to giue a naturall reason for it, desperately threw himselfe into it. The next is *Sciros*, the countrey of *Achilles*. Then *Chios*, the Countrey of the great Physitian *Hypocrates*. And the last of any note is *Patmos*, the Island where Saint *Iohn* liued in banishment, and in which there is a dead hand, the nailes of it still growing, which as the *Grecians* say, was the hand of Saint *Iohn*: But the *Turkes* affirme it to be the hand of one of their Prophets.

C H A P. V.

Of Africa.



Therto haue I remained within the confines of *Europe*, now succeedeth *Africa*.

1 *Africa* (so called in Greeke of a *Bomades*, *& phrica*, a place without coldnesse) is limited on the West with the *Atlanticke* Ocean, on the North with *Mare Mediterraneum*, and on the South with the *Ethiopicke* waves, and on the East with the Red sea.

2 This great part of the world, is for the most part full of Desarts, very dry and sandy, hauing few Riuers, *Qualitie*, which is a great occasion that some parts are not habitable. It is also full of all strange beasts, as Elephants, Lions, Leopards, Hyppopotomos, Crocadiles, and such

like: which caused this saying of *Plinie*, *Africa aliquid semper opporiat Noni.*

Inhabitants.

3 The Inhabitants of it, are generally very black, of countenance rude, barbarous, and of vnciuill behaviour, addicted to all sorts of religion, of *Gentiles*, *Jewes*, *Turkes*, *Christians*, and such like.

Riuers.

4 The famous Riuers of this part, are first, *Nilus*, which springeth out of the Mountaines of the Moone, as *Ptolomie* affirms: but (as *Heroditus* sayes) out of a Lake called *Strabo*. The other riuers are *Niger*, *Flunius*, *Senega*, *Cambra*, *Naire*, *Cuama*, and *Spiritus sancti*. There is another Mountaine in *Africa*, called the Mountaine *Atlas*, from whence (as *Hondius* writeth in his Maps) most of the Riuers haue their beginning.

Diuision.

5 The chiefe parts of *Africa* are seuen: *Barbarie*, vnder which is comprehended *Mauritania*, *Tingitana*, and *Cesaricnsis*, *Ptolami*: *Namidia*, or *Benedulgerid*: *Libia*, or *Sarra*: *Terra Nigritarum*: *Aethiopia superior*, or the kingdome of the *Abisines*: *Aethiopia inferior*, and *Aegypt*.

OF BARBARIE.

Boundes

1 *Barbarie* is enuironed on the West with the *Atlanticke sea*, on the North with *Mare Mediterraneum*, on the South with the great Mountaine *Atlas*, and on the East with *Aegypt*.

Qualitie.

2 This Region doth abound with Oranges, Dates, Oliues, Figges, and a certaine kinde of Goate, whose haire doth make a stuffe as fine as silke.

Inhabitants.

3 The Inhabitants of this country are very faithfull in their promises, ambitious, greedy of wealth, and most icalous of their wiues.

Prouinces.

4 The chiefe Prouinces of this great kingdome, are *Morocco*, *Fex*, *Tremisen*, *Tunis*, and *Barca Marmarica*.

5 *Morocco*,

5 *Morocco*, wherein the chiefe city is *Morocco*, the people of which doth alwaies keep their beards shaued before they be married. There is also in this Prouince the mountaine *Halema*, in which there is so much gold, that the inhabitants are at continuall strife for it.

6 The next Prouince is *Fez*, the chiefe and Metropolitan city of which, is called *Fez*, being of a wonderfull greatnes, hauing in it 700. churches, one among the rest being of a mile and halfe in compasse. In this city are also two Colledges, wherein liue many Schollers.

7 The next prouince is *Tremisen*, whose Metropolitan city is *Tremisen*, in it is also *Algera*, a great receptacle for Pirats.

8 The next is *Tunis*, in which is *Bona*, where *S. Agustine* was Bishop, and *Hippo* where he was borne. The chiefe and Metropolitan city is *Tunis*, not far from the ruines of old *Carthage*.

9 The last Prouince is *Barca Marmarisa*, full of great sandy places, and in which Islands is the Temple of *Iupiter Hammon*.

10 This kingdome of *Barbary*, is a distracted gouernment, *Fez* and *Morocco* being vnder the *Xeriffe*, and the other Proninces vnder the *Turkes*. Gouernments.

OF NFMIDIA.

1 *Nymidia* is bounded on the West with *Mare Atlanticum*, on the North with the Mountaine *Atlas*, on the East with *Egipt*, and on the South with the Desarts of *Libia*. Bounds.

2 This countrey hath in it great plenty of Dates, and the ayre is so holefome, that it admitteth neither Poxe nor Plague in it, but cureth any one that hath in. Qualitie.

3 The inhabitants are oftentimes blinded, by reason Inhabitants.
of

Inhabitants. of the vnreasonable store of sand which is there, much of it being carried and blowed with the winde. They are also much addicted vnto Poetry.

Government. 4 The gouernment of this Region, is not vnder any sole King, but subiect vnto many free Gouvernors.

Of Libia, or Sarra.

Bounds.

1. **L**ibia is limited on the West with *Gualata*, on the East with *Gauga*, on the North with *Numidia*, and on the South with the Kingdome of the *Negroes*.

Inhabitants. 2 The inhabitants of this country are base minded, ill nurturde, and great theeves: they liue not subiect vnto any lawes. In this place were two of the *Sybilis*, who prophesied of the comming of Christ.

3 This kingdome is full of Desarts, of which the chiefe are *Zanaga*, *Zueziga*, *Tarsa*, *Lempta*, and *Berdoa*.

Of the Kingdome of the Nigers.

Boundes.

1. **T**He Kingdome of the *Nigers*, is bounded on the West with the *Atlantick Sea*, on the East with the Kingdome of the *Abissines*, on the South with *Maniongo*, and on the North with *Libia*.

Inhabitants.

2 The inhabitants of this Countrey are most barbarous people, Gentiles, and free from the plague or poxe.

Prouinces.

3 In this great and large kingdome there are twenty five Prouinces, among which these things are chiefly to be noted. First is the Riuer *Niger*, which with a great inundation encreasing from the 15. of Iune, vntill 40. daies after, doth ouerflow a great part of the land: and in the like time it doth decrease againe. The next is the kingdome of *Canaga*, wherein the king hath no certaine reuenues, but onely what his Nobles giue him. The next is *Tombatum*, where the king doth entertaine a great

great company of learned men, and where inhabitants doe spend their time in dancing and singing. The last is *Bernanum*, where the people haue neither proper names, children, nor wiues.

4 This great Kingdome of the *Nigers* is gouerned by foure Kings: the King of *Tombutum*, *Bernanum*, *Gonga*, and the King of *Gualatum*.

Gouernment

Of the Kingdome of the *Abissines*.

1 THE kingdome of the *Abissines* is limited on the North with *Aegypt*, on the South with the Mountaines of the *Moone*, on the East with the Red sea, and on the West with *Manicongo*, and the Kingdome of the *Nigers*.

Bound

2 This Countrey is chiefly inricht with Oranges, Lemons, and Citrens, which grow of themselves. There is also great store of Barley, Sugar, and Hony.

Qualitie

3 The Inhabitants of this Nation, are generally vnlearned, base, idle: the better sort of them attyring themselves in the skinnes of Lions, Tigres, and Linces. They feare a Smith as much as a Duell: and at meate neuer vse a table, cloth, nor napkin. They alwaies (in any matter) sweare by the life of the King, whom they neuer see but thrice in a yeare, which is on Christmas, Easter, and Holy-Rood day. They neuer baptise their children before the fortieth day, and also circuncise both men and women.

Inhabitants

4 This great Kingdome is gouerned by *Prestler John*, who hath vnder him 70 Kings; and whose colour is white, his subiects being all blacke. He draweth his pedigree from *Molech*, the sonne of *Salomon*, and Queene of the South.

Gouernment

Of Aethiopia inferior.

Boundes.

1 **E**thiopia inferior, is every where begirt with the sea, vnlesse it be towards the North, where it is bounded from *Ethiopia superior*, with the Mountaines of the Moone.

Inhabitants.

2 The Inhabitants of this Country are very Sauage, cruell, & for the most part great Idolaters, so much contemning Christianity, that in the Prouince of *Dowos*, no man can marry vntill he hath killed twelue Christians.

Prouinces & Government.

3 The Prouinces of this Region, are vnder five free Kings: The king of *Zanzibar*, *Monomotapa*, *Idanisonga*, *Aiava*, and *Cartharia*: of all which little can be spoken, only that in the *Monomotapa*, there are *Amazons*, which are more valiant then the men, and that the King thereof doth keepe for his guard 200 Mastiffed dogges.

OF EGYPT.

Boundes.

1 **E**gypt is limited on the West with *Barbarie*, on the South with *Aethiopia superior*, on the East with the *Red sea* or *Sinus Arabicus*, and on the North with *Mare Mediterraneum*.

Qualitie.

2 As concerning the fruitfulnessse of this Countrey, these two verses which follow, shall and doe sufficiently make it knowne.

*Terra suis contenta bonis, non Indigna Meritis aut Iouis.
In solentant est fiducia Nilus.*

Lucas.

Inhabitants.

3 The Inhabitants of this Kingdom are very active, liberall, given vnto casting, long wharfe superstitious, many of them Christians, but the greater part Mahometans.

Cities.

4 The chiefe cities are two, the first is *Cairo*, once called

called *Memphis*, were vnto which stande the *Piramides* of *Aegypt*, one of the seven wonders of the world. The other is *Alisandria*, which was built by *Alexander* the Great, and wherein was the most famous Library of the world. This was the place also, where *Ptoleme*ooke all his observations.

5 In this Kingdome was inuenged *Astronomy*, *Physicke*, and writing on paper: It was called *Papius*, of the thing which it was made of, and in Latine *Charta*, of the place wherein it was inuenged.

6 The government of this once *Egypt* Region, was heretofore vnder Kings, whom they commonly called *Pharoes*, but now belongeth to the turke, abhorring *Moslems*.

CHAP. VI.

Of the chiefe Islands in Africa.



Hus much of the continent of *Africa*: now will I knit vnto it the description of the Islands.

1 The Island of *Africa* are diuided into two parts: into those which are in the *Atlantick* Sea, and into those which are in the *Aethiopian* Ocean.

2 Those Islands which are in the *Atlantick* Sea of more famously the *Canarie* Islands, the *Gargades*, and the Island of *Saint Thomas*.

3 The *Canarie*, or *Fortunate* Islands, are 7. of which the chiefe is *Mallorca*, wherein there is great store of Sugar, and *Canary* Wine. There is another, which is called *Tanagris*, wherein is a mountaine so high, that the

Inhabitants haue all their fresh water from a cloude that droppeth there very fast, hanging about a tree.

Gorgades.

4 The *Gorgades* are nine, all which are full of Goats, and subiect vnto the King of *Spain*.

5 The Island of *Saint Thomas*, lyeth directly vnder the Aequator, it is very plentifull of Sugar, and a place vnto which the *Portugals* do much resort.

Of the Islands in the Ethiopike sea.

Division.

1 The Islands of the *Ethiopike Ocean*, are but two of any fame, *Magdagascar*, and *Zocotara*.

Magdagascar.

2 *Magdagascar*, or the Island of *Saint James*, is a Country whose Inhabitants are very cruell and barbarous, and in which there are great store of Elephants.

Zocotara.

3 *Zocotara* is an Island, in which the people are all Christians, and dwell in Caves, and great holes.

CHAP. VII.

Of Asia.



Hitherto haue I scorcht my selfe in the heate of *Africa*, now therefore of the temperate Continent of *Asia*.

Limits.

1 *Asia* is in every place border with the Sea, vnlesse it be towards the Westerne parts, where it is limited from *Europe* with the Riuer *Tanais*, and a line directly drawne vp vnto the Port of *Saint Nicholas*. And from *Africa* with that *Isthmus*, betwixt the Arabick Gulfe, and the Mediterranean Sea.

2 This part of the world is farre more famous then any

any other. For here was the place where the Monarkes of the *Medes, Persians, Babylonians, and Assyrians* courted. Here was the place in which all the *Acts and Monuments* of the Old Testament, and almost in the New, were accomplished. And heere was, and is, the place where the Miracles of our Saviour were done, for ever to be celebrated.

3 The fruitfulness of this great Continent is very *Qualitie* much, for it doth containe within it, almost plenty of every thing.

4 The Inhabitants of it, are generally very witty, for *Inhabitants* from hence sprang all the Sciences which the Greekes haue learned of the Hebrewes.

5 The chiefe Rivers of *Asia*, are *Taxartes, Euphrates, Rivers. Tigris, Indus, and Ganges.*

6 Two other things there are in this part worthy to be noted: First, is the Mountaine *Taurus*, which diuides whole *Asia* into two parts, being in length 5625 miles, and in bredth 375. Next, is *Mare Caspium*, a Sea which hath no enercourse with any part of the Ocean.

7 This *Asia* is diuided into sixe great Gouvernements, into that of *Mosconia in Asia*, which I haue before described: Into *Turcia Asiana, Tartario, Persia, India, and China.* *Division.*

OF TYRCIA ASIANA.

1 Vnder the *Turkes Empire in Asia*, are comprehended *Natolia, or Asia minor: Turcomania, Syria, or Palestine, and Arabia.* *Division.*

OF NATOLIA

2 *Natolia, or Asia minor*, is limited on the West *Limits.* with the *Archipelago*, on the South with the *Mediterr-*

Mediterranean Sea, on the East with the River *Euphrates*, and on the North with *Pontus Euxinus*.

Qualitie.

13 This Countrey is very fruitful and temperat, but by reason of the Turkes tyranny, it lyeth very waste, and not inhabited. For in it may be seene the ruines of 4000 Townes and Cities.

Inhabitants.

4 The inhabitants are most idle, lazy, and in Religion Mahumetans. Once they were all Christians, for with them were the seven Churches, which *S. Iohn* in his Apochalyps did write vnto.

Provinces.

5 The chiefe Prouinces of *Asia* are *Bithinia*, and *Bithynia*; *Asia propria*, or *Sarrum*; *Licia*, *Pamphilia*, *Gallatia*, *Cappadocia*, and *Cylicia*.

Pontus and Bithinia.

6 In *Pontus* and *Bithinia*, there are two famous Cities, the one called *Nice*, where the first generall Council was held; the other *Chalcedon*, where the fourth was held. These Prouinces were once gouerned by *Antiochides*, who was the first finder out of *Metridate*.

Asia propria.

7 In *Asia Propria*, or *Sarrum*, there are many things worthy the obseruation: as first, *Phrygia maior*, of which *Midas* was King; next *Phrygia minor*, wherein are to be seene the ruines of old *Troy*, and in which stands *Pergamum*, where *Galen* that famous Physician was borne. In this Country also liued *Gordius*, who knit the knot, which for the intricatenesse thereof was called *Nodus Gordianus*. The next is *Lydia*, in which liued King *Cresus*. The next is *Ionia*, wherein stands that famous City *Ephesus*, most renowned for the great Temple of *Diana*, which was in it, accounted to be one of the wonders of the world. This is also one of the seven Cities, which *Saint Iohn* in the Revelation wrote vnto, and vnto which, *Saint Paul* did direct one of his Epistles. In this Prouince is also *Smirna*, another of the seven Cities, and

and in which *Pollicarpus* (that was Bishop there) lived, who sometimes had beene Scholler vnto Saint *Iohn* the Euangelist. The next is *Halicarnassus*; wherein *Dionysius* & *Heterokitus*, those famous Historiographers, lived. The last of any fame, is the riuer *Meander*, which hath 600 turnings.

8 In *Licia* little is to be noted, only that there stand some ruines of the Temple of *Apollo*, and that *S. Nicholas* lived there. *Licia.*

9 In *Pamphilia* stands the City of *Seleucia*, built by *Pamphilia*. *Seleucus*, one of the foure great successours of *Alexander*.

10 In *Galatia* were the people vnto whom *S. Paul* writ one of his Epistles: And this is also one of the Prouinces, where the *Iewes* were dispersed.

11 In *Capadocia* is that flourishing City of *Trebizand*, *Capadocia*, which in times past was a City Imperiall.

12 In *Cilicia* is the City of *Tarsus*, where *S. Paul* was borne, and vnto which *Ionas* fled, when he was commanded to goe vnto *Ninive*. *Cilicia.*

13 The last Prouince is *Armenia minor*, in which there is great store of Oyle, and excellent Wine. *Armenia the lesse.*

OF TYRCOMANIA.

14 **T**YRCOMANIA, or *Armenia maior*, is bounded on the West with the Riuer *Euphrates*, and *Babylus*; on the South with *Mesopotamia*; on the East with *Media*, and *Mare Caspium*, and on the North with part of *Tartaria*. *Limiss.*

The Inhabitantes of this Region, are great robbers, liuing after the maner of the basest sort of *Tartars*, thin is, vnder tents, going from one place vnto another in companies. *Inhabitants.*

Prouinces. 16 The chiefe Prouinces are two, the first is *Georgia*, seated on the banks of the Caspian Sea, wherein the inhabitants doe chiefly worship Saint *George*: The other is *Colebus*, from whence *Iason* did fetch the Golden Fleece.

17 In this *Turcomania*, the thing which is most famous, is, that the Arke of *Noe* did first rest it selfe vpon the mountaines of *Armenia*, now called *Nobe mountains*.

Of Syria, or Palestina.

Limits. 18 *Syria, Palestine*, or the *Holy land*, is limited on the West with *Mare Mediterraneum*: on the South with *Arabia*, on the East with *Mesopotamia*, and on the North with the mountaine *Libanus*. This Country is in compasse 200 miles.

Inhabitants. 19 The inhabitants of it were once so many, that it did containe in it 30 Kings: and when *Dauid* did commaund the people to bee numbred, there were found 1300000 fighting men. But at this time there are very few, and those Christians of euery sect, and Saracens.

Qualitie. 20 The fruitfulnessse of this Kingdome doth chiefly consist of Wines, whose Grapes do grow in such abundance, that they are gathered thrice in a yeere: They haue also great store of Apples, and Lemons.

Prouinces. 21 The Prouinces which this Region is diuided into, are foure, *Galilie, Samaria, Iudaa, and Idumea*.

Galilie. 22 *Galilie* is diuided into the higher and lower. In the higher is *Phenicia*, vnder which is comprehended *Tire* and *Sidon*. In the lower is *Nazareth*, where Christ was borne: and in it is also the Mountaine *Tabor*, where our Saniour was transfigured.

Samaria. 23 In the Prouince of *Samaria*, stood that great city of *Samaria*, the ruines of which are yet to be seene: and

not farre from thence the city *Siehar*, where Christ desired water of a certaine woman.

24 In the Prouince of *Iudaa* stood the once famous ^{*Iudaea.*} City of the world, called *Ierusalem*, where the Sepulchre of Christ is to be seene: and not farre from thence stood *Bethlaem*, where he was borne. There is also in this Prouince, an hearbe called *Bathara*, whose colour is like vnto a flame, and in the euening shineth like vnto a Sunne-beame, which if any one come to plucke it vp, it will wag from him, vntill the Vrine of a woman bee sprinkled on it. *Iosephus de bello Iudaico. Lib. 7.*

25 The chiefe Riuer and Lakes of these Prouinces, ^{*Riuers.*} are foure. The first is *Jordan*, which springeth out of the Mountaine *Libanus*, so called of *Ior* and *Dan*, two Riuer which meete together. The second is the Lake of *Gallilee*. The third is the Lake of *Genazereth*, or *Tiberia*, famous for our Saviours sayling in it. The fourth and last, is *Mare mortuum*, or the Dead Sea, into which, *Jordan* is disburdened. At the top of this Lake swimmeth Pitch and Brimstone, from whence reaketh such a stinking mist, that it killeth all the birds that flye ouer it, and maketh the Apples that grow by it, being faire in shew, very rotten. Moreouer, the water is of that nature, that if an Oxe were throwne in with his feete bound, he will not sinke. *Iosephus, Solinus. 48 Chap.*

OF ARABIA.

26 **A**rabia is encompassed on the West with the Red ^{*Limits.*} Sea, on the South with the maine Ocean, on the East with *Sinus Persicus*, and on the North with *Syria*, and *Mesopotamia*.

27 It is diuided into three parts, into *Arabia Deserta*, *Diuisio.* *Petrosa*, and *Felix*.

28 In *Arabia Deserta* nothing is worth the observing, but that it was the place where God did keepe the children of *Israel*, for the space of 40 yeares, feeding them with Manna from heauen.

29 Of *Arabia Petrosa*, little can be spoken, only that there stands the Mountaine *Sinay*, where God gaue the Tables of the Law vnto *Moses*.

30 *Arabia Felix*, is one of the most fruitfulest countries in the world, hauing in it Franchincense, mirrhe, and most precious Balmes, which are in no other places to be found.

31 The chiefe City is *Medina*, where *Mahomet* was intombd in an iron Coffin, which being carried into a Temple, the rooffe whereof was made of Adamant, is attracted vnto the toppe of the Vault, and there hangeth, being supported by nothing.

Inhabitants.

32 The Inhabitants of this Region, are superstitious, and in all their doings very vnconstant. They are in their Religion Mahometans. And as wee reckon our time from the yere of our Lord, so they from the time of *Mahomet*, whose coming they haue long expected: saying, there were three great Prophets, *Moses*, *Christ*, and *Mahomet*. And as the doctrine of *Moses* was bettered by *Christ*, so was the doctrine of *Christ* mended by *Mahomet*.

Thus much concerning the *Turkes* Dominions in *Asia*.

OF TARTARIA.

Limits.

1 **T**artarie is limited on the North, with the *Scythian* Sea, on the East with the East Ocean, on the South with the *Indies*, and the Wall of *China*, and on the West with *Moscovia*, and *Sarmatia*.

Inhabitants.

2 The inhabitants of this Countrey are of a meane stature,

stature, large in the shoulders, broad in the face, hauing flat Noses, and long Bearded. They marry as many wiues as they will, liuing abroad in Tents, made of the skinnes of Beasts: thinking it a great unhappinesse, if they remaine in one place longer then the pastures haue meate for their Cattell. They eate the raw flesh of Horses, onely a little scorcht in the Sunne, not respecting how they were killed, or what diseases they died of. When they thirst, they let their Horses blood, and then sucke till they bee satisfied. They cannot abide Hogges flesh. And for their Religion, they are both Pagans and Saracens.

3 The chiefe Prouinces of *Tartarie* are five, *Tartaria* Prouinces.
minor, *Tartaria Asiatica*, *Tartaria Antiqua*, *Zagathay*, or *Scithia intra Imaum montem*, *Cathaya*, or *Scithia extra Imaum montem*.

4 In *Tartarie* the lesse, is *Horda Precopensium*, which liue in the fields about *Pontus Euxinus*, *Meotis Palus*, and about *Taurica Chersonesus*. These are all subiect vnto the *Turke*.

5 In *Tartaria Asiatica*, lying betweene the Riuer *Tanays*, and the *Caspian* Sea, are many *Hordes*, amongst the which the chiefe are *Horda Astinchanensis*, and *Casanensis*, both being subiect vnto the *Mosconite*.

6 In *Tartaria Antiqua*, are the Kingdomes of *Gogge* and *Magogge*, from whence the *Tartares* first had their beginning, and from whence came King *Tabor*.

7 In *Zagathay*, or *Scithia intra Imaum montem*, is *Samarchand*, lying betweene the Riuer *Iaxartes* and *Oxus*, where *Tamburline* liued, that went into the field against *Balazeth* the *Turke*, with seuen hundred thousand

thousand *Tartares*.

The chiefe and Metropolitane City of it, is *Risbrand*, a place of great trafficke.

8 In *Cathayo*, or *Scithia extra Imaum montem*, is the City of *Cambalwe*, the chiefe seate of the Great *Cham*, being in compasse twenty foure miles. In this part also is the mountaine *Altay*, where they entombe alwayes the body of their Great *Cham*, which while they carry the dead corpes vnto the Mountaine, they kill all they meete, and bid them go and serue their Master in another world.

Gouernment. 9 This part of *Tartarie* or *Cartthayo extra Imaum montem*, is gouerned onely by one, who is called the Great *Cham*, whose word stands for a Law, and is titled of his subiects, *Filius Dei*, *Vmbra Dei*, & *Anima Dei*.

OF PERSIA.

Limits.

1 *Persia* is limited on the West with *Sinus Persicus*, on the North with *Mare Caspium*, and the river *Oxus*, on the South with the maine Ocean, and on the East with *Indus Fluvius*.

Qualitie

2 This mighty Region hath in it great store of metalls and precious stones, as much flourishing in faire Rivers and Lakes, as poore in fruits, hauing no trees but onely Palmes.

Inhabitants.

3 The inhabitants of this Kingdome are very courteous, affecting hospitality, addicted much vnto Poetry and Physicke, and among whom Nobility is highly esteemed. They are of Religion for the most part Mahumetans, but such as the Turkes call Scismatickes.

Religion.

Prouinces.

4 The Prouinces of this great Gouernement are sixteene, *Mesopotamia*, *Affyria*, *Chaldea*, *Susiana*, *Farsus*, *Germania*, *Parthia*, *Hyrcania*, *Gedrosia*, *Drangiana*, *Aria*, *Margi*.

Margiana, Aracofia, Parapomiffus, and Brachana.

5 *Mefopotamia*, *quasimefos potamas*, lieth between the river *Tigris* and *Euphrates*, in which, some thinke, flood the terrestiall Paradise, and that from hence came the wise men, which brought presents vnto Christ, being guided by a starre. This Country is now subiect vnto the Turke. *Mefopotam.*

6 *Assiria* is very famous for the great Citie *Ninive*, which stood in it, vnto which *Ienas* was commanded by God to go & preach. This is also subiect vnto the Turk. *Assiria.*

7 *Chaldea* is renowned for that great citie of *Babylon*, one of the seven wonders of the world, & from whence came the confusion of tongues. Here was that famous *Erithea*, the fife *Sybil*, that prophesied of the coming of Christ. *Chaldea.*

8 Of the other Provinces nothing I finde worth the noting, and therefore omit them.

9 The chiefe and Metropolitane Clitie, is *Persopolis*, seated vpon the River *Bindisire*.

10 This Kingdome of *Persia* is gouerned by one, whom they call the *Saphy*. *Gouernment.*

Of the East Indies.

1 *India Orientalis*, or the East Indies, is bounded on the West with the river *Indus*, on the North with the Mountaine *Taurus*, on the East with China, and on the South with the maine Ocean. *Limits.*

2 This Country doth exceed any other in fruit, which is gathered there twice in a yeare. There are also such a huge kinde of Mastiffe Dogges, that for strength they are able to contend with Lions. There are great store of Elephants, white Apes, Camels, Dragons, and an innumerable company of Serpents, which are as big *Qualitie.*

as any man, the inhabitants eating them as commonly as we do any meate.

Inhabitants. 3 The inhabitants are a mixt sort of people, being Persians, Scithians, Arabians, Hebrewes, & some Christians. They are commonly ingenious, much inclined vnto al Sciences. They adore one sole God, which they paint with three heads, but cannot giue a reason for it.

Limits. 4 *India* is diuided into two parts, *India infra Gangem*, and *India extra Gangem*.

De India within Ganges.

Provinces. 5 *India intra Gangem*, is inuironed on the West with the riuer *Indus*, on the South with the maine Ocean, on the East with *Sinus Bengala*, and the Riuer *Ganges*, & on the North with part of the Mountaine *Taurus*.

6 This part is diuided into fortie seven Kingdomes, among which there are onely fiue of any note, *Cambais*, *Decan*, *Malabar*, *Narsinga*, and *Delly*.

Cambais. 7 In the Kingdome of *Cambais*, the people are so ceremonious and superstitious, that they will not eate any thing that hath had life in it. They are great Idolaters, liuing in due obseruance of their King, who is a most valiant Prince. The chiefe Citie is *Cambais*, wherein if any one die, they presently burne his body, that it may dissolue into his proper elements. *Hondius in tabulis.*

Decan. 8 *Decan* is a kingdome made famous by the *Portugalls*, which lie continually in the great Citie of *Goa*. Not farre from this Citie is a place, which if the hornes of any Beast bee cast, they will take roote and grow vp out of the ground. *Hugo à Linshotten in cap. 61. of the description of the Indies.*

Malabar. 9 In *Malabar* stands the Citie *Calicute*, the inhabitants

rants of which doe worship the Diuell: the King of it is tituled by his subiects *Samori*, which signifieth God on earth. They are very skilfull souldiours, vsing when they goe vnto Warre, to tie vnto the hilts of their Swords Shingles of Copper, or Silver, the sound whereof in steed of Trumpets and Drummes, encourageth them vnto fight. By the law of their Countrey they may not marry, but are allowed women in common.

10 *Narsinga*, is a land fruitfull in every thing, vnlesse it bee Horses. The chiefe Citie in it is *Bisnagar*, in which the people when they die are burned; and if they were married, their wives doe come and leape into the fire, willing to die with them.

Narsinga.

11 The last is the kingdom of *Delly*, in which the chiefe and Metropolitane Citie is *Delly*, where the great *Mogor* doth alwaies keepe his Court.

Delly.

12 The gouernment of all these kingdomes are vnder the great *Mogor*, vnlesse it be *Narsinga*, and *Calicute*, which haue free Princes.

Gouernment.

Of India without Ganges.

13 *India extra Gangem*, is limited on the West with *Sinus Bengala*, and the River *Ganges*, on the South with the maine Sea, on the East with part of *China*, and the East Sea, and on the North with part of the Mountain *Taurus*.

Limits.

14 The chiefe Provinces of this part of the *Indies* Provinces are three, *Pegu*, *Siam*, and *Chauchinchina*.

15 In *Pegu* there are most beautifull Parrots, & great store of ciuet Cats. The chiefe city is *Pegu*.

16 In *Siam* there are many Schooles, the inhabitants whereof

Siam.

whereof are great Idolaters, worshipping the higher Elements: And when any one dieth with them, they will not bury them in the earth, but hang them vp in the aire, rather wishing the Birdes which are heavenly, to eatethem,thē the wormes which are earthly to touch them. In this Province is also Comboia, the people of which do thinke themselves and all other men to be of the same nature that brute beasts are. *Hondius.*

Chauchinchina.

17 In Chauchinchina there is great store of gold, siluer, and Purceline, of which the Purceline dishes are made. The inhabitants in many places of this Country, are *Anthropophagi*, or men eaters.

Government.

18 This part of the *Indies* was once gouerned by the King of *Paga*, and *Siam*, but now is brought in subiection vnto one sole King, who is King of *Burma*, keeping his Court in the Citie of *Odia*, in which are contained 200000 Citizens.

OF CHINA.

Limits.

1 *China* is bounded on the West with *India*, and the *Riuier Cautan*, on the South with *Chauchinchina*, on the East with the Ocean, and on the North with a wall of 600 miles in length; which defends it from the inuasion of the *Tartares*.

Qualitie.

2 This kingdome is not onely held to be the chiefe of all *Asia*, but of all the world, being so fertill, that it doth both yeeld what is fitting for humane life, and whatsoeuer the delicate and effeminate appetite of man may lust after.

Inhabitants.

3 The inhabitants of it are very witty, politicke, great Mathematicians, conceiuing so well of themselves, that they are accustomed to say, that themselves haue

two eies, the people of *Europe* one, and the residue of the other Nations none.

4 Vnder this great Kingdome are comprehended 15 Prouinces, the least of which exceeds in largenesse the greatest in *Europe*, and in them are contained 70 Kings, which are all subiect vnto the King of *China*. The Inhabitants are so many also, that they exceed the number of 70000000. And the Cities and Townes stand so thicke, that the whole kingdome seemeth as one mighty Citie.

5 The chiefe things which are to be obserued, in these Prouinces, are first, that there are some of the Inhabitants which dwell in houses vpon the Sea, buying, selling, and keeping Market as they doe in any towne. And in many plaines they haue houses running vpon wheelles, with sayles at the top of them, that when they will go vnto any place, they tarry onely for a winde to driue them. There is also in this Kingdome the great City of *Quinzay*, whose circuit is 100 miles, hauing in it 1600000. inhabitants, & 12000 stone bridges, among which there are some so high, that a great shippe with top-saile may passe vnder them. In the middle of this Citie, there is a Lake thirtie miles in compasse, in which there are two goodly Islands. Some put this Citie in *Tartarie*, some in *China*, others in the confines of both: but wherefoeuer it is, it is much ruinated since the time of *Paulus Venetius*, who maketh a full description of it.

6 This great kingdome is gouerned by one sole King, who is called of his subiects the Lord of the world, and the sonne of the shining Sunne. *Gouernment.*

C H A P. VIII.

Of the Islands in Asia.



Hus farre haue I rashly run over the Continent of *Asia*: now therefore will I linke vnto it the description of the Islands belonging thereunto.

1 The *Asian* Islands are diuided into those in the *Mediterranean* Sea, and those which are in the *Indian* Ocean.

Of the Islands in the *Mediterranean* Sea.

Dimision.

2 The chiefe Islands in the *Mediterranean* sea, are only two, *Rodes*, and *Cyprus*.

Rodes.

3 The Island *Rodes* is very famous for many things, but chiefly for three: The first is, that the Sunne was neuer so maskt with a cloud, but that once in a day shee did shine vpon this Island: The second is, that the great pillar of the Sunne offered by the Gentiles vnto *Iupiter*, stood in this Isle, made in the forme of a mighty huge man. The third and last is, that the order of the knights of the *Rodes* was held in this place.

Cyprus.

13 The Island *Cyprus* is very fruitfull, but little famous.

De Insulis In Mari Indico.

Dimision.

5 The chiefe Islands in the *Indian* Ocean, are *Ormuz*, *Zeilan*, *Samatra*, *Aurea Insula*, *Borneo*, *Iana Maior*, *Iana Minor*, *Lapan*, the *Molucco*, and the *Philippian* Islands.

Ormuz.

6 *Ormuz* is of it selfe a kingdome, and commandeth

most

most part of the Persian gulse: it is exceeding barren, but the City *Ormuz* (in which the Portugals doe hold a strong Castle) is so faire and full of trade, that they say there, if the world were a Ring, *Ormuz* ought to be the stone thereof.

7 The Ile *Zeilan* is seated in *Sinus Bengala*, in which *Zeilan* there are Fieldes, whose grasse continually groweth, and trees that are laden with fruit all the yeere long. In somuch that some did thinke, that this was the place where *Paradise* stood. This Iland is subiect vnto the *Mogor*, notwithstanding the *Portugals* doe hold a strong Castle in it.

8 The Iland *Samaria* lyeth directly vnder the *Ac-Samatra*, hauing in it a Fountaine which sendeth forth water, that if it bee put into fire, doth not quench it, but makes it burne more vehemently. In it is also a Mountaine, which sendeth forth continually flames of fire. The Inhabitants of this Iland are *Anthrophagi*.

9 In *Iana Maior*, the inhabitants are excellent Sea-men, great Pirats, which acknowledge *Mahumet*, and liue vpon Cats and Mice. Yet this Iland, for the extraordinary fruitfulness of it, was called by *Sealiger*, the *Compendium* of the world.

10 In *Iana Minor* little is worth the noting, only that *Iana Minor* it doth flourish with Spices.

11 In the Iland *Iapan*, the inhabitants are very superstitious, and great Idolaters, washing their children so soone as they be borne in Riuer. They will neuer also come into the Roomes where they dine or eate any thing, with their shooes on their feete, but keepe the places (as they rearme it) hallowed. This Iland hath very much gold in it, in somuch that *Paul Venetus* doth

affirme, that in his time the Kings Palace was couered with gold.

Moluccoes. 12 The *Moluccoe Islands*, are famous for the great plenty of spices which are in them. There is also in these Isles a Bird, called *Monicodiata*, which hath no feete, continually flying without intermission. The female of this Bird doth lay her egges when shee breeds in a hole which is in the backe of the Male, like vnto a nest, and these are neuer taken before they dye and fall vpon the earth.

The inhabitants of these Islands goe naked, and are great Idolaters.

Philippians. 13 The *Philippian Islands* lye North of the *Moluccoes*, the ayre being very temperate, bringeth forth all kind of Spices.

CHAP. IX.

De America, siue India Orientali.



Having discours of three parts of the world, *Europe*, *Africa*, and *Asia*, I will now venter on the last and greatest part, which is *America*.

Limits.

1 *America* is inuironed on the East with the maine Ocean, on the South with the Straights of *Magelane*, on the West with *Mare Del Zur*, or *Pacificum*, and on the North with the vnknowne Land.

2 This part of the world, was first discribed by *Christopher Columbus*, in the yeare 1492. and then after that made better knowne by *Americus Vesputius*, of whom

it is called vnto this daie *America*.

3 The fruitfullnesse of this soyle is to be admired, for in it are wonderfull store of Spices, Birdes, and Fishes. *Qualitie.* There is also gold in such plenty, that the *Spaniards* haue reported they haue digged in some place more Golde then earth. The chiefeft want in this part are Horses, of which they haue few or none, and which was the occasion, that when the *Spaniards* brought Horses in the battle against them, they fell down astonished, thinking that when the horses Neighed, they had spoken vnto them.

4 The inhabitants of this mighty Territory, are most *Inhabitants.* barbarous, being in some places men eaters, they are altogether ignorant and vnlearned, which was the chiefe cause that they conceited themselues, when any one of the *Spaniards* did read a letter, the Diuell told him the contents. They are ignorant of the vse of yron, and estimate glasse aboue gold. To conclude, they are excellent runners, and swimmers.

3 This fourth part of the world, is chiefly vnder the *Gouernment.* King of *Spaine*, and is diuided first into two parts, *Mexicana*, and *Pernana*, afterwards subdiuided as followeth.

DE MEXICANA.

6 *Mexicana* is limited on the east with *Mare Del Noy. Limit.* *te*, on the West with *Mare Del Zur*, on the South with an *Isthmus*, betwixt *Pernana* and it, and on the North with the vnknowne land.

2 In this part of *America* are many Provinces, the chiefe of which are *Quinra*, *Mexicana*, *Nicaragua*, *Inca-* *Provinces.* *tan*, *Florida*, *Virginia*, *Norumbegua*, *Noua Francia*, *Terra Correalis*, and *Estotiland*.

3 The Province of *Quinra* extendeth it selfe vnto *Quinra*.

Sinus Californicus, being a most dry and barren ground.

Mexicana. 4 The Prouince of *Mexicana* was first found out by *Ferdinandus Cortesius*, in the yeare 1518. There are in this place many Riueres, in which breede great store of Crocadiles, whose bodies the inhabitants doe eate. There are also many mines of gold. And there is a mountaine called *Pepochampeche*, which doth continually vomit forth flames of fire. The chiefe and Metropolitane city of this Prouince, or of whole *America*, is *Mexico*, in which the Prorex for *Spaine* doth lie, and in which there is both money coyned, and bookes printed.

Nicaragua. 5 The next is *Nicaragua*, wherein is a great lake which hath no entercourse with the Sea, and yet doth ebbe and flow as the Sea doth. The people in this place are more manlike then others, both in behauior and shape.

Incatan. 6 In *Incatan Chersonesus*, the chiefe city is *Guatemala*, where another Vice-Roy for *Spaine* doth lye. The inhabitants of this Countrey did adore the Crosse before *Cortez* comming.

Terra Florida. 7 *Terra Florida* (so called of the French, who first founded it) hath in it many Prouinces, whereof *Panuca* is one, in which the people are very warlike, but butcherously minded, killing all the captiues they take, and eating them. Furthermore, they neuer marry vntil they be 40. yeares of age, and liue most vpon Serpents and wormes. There is another place in this Prouince, called *Alberdosia*, wherein the women let their children sucke vntill they be 12. yeares of age.

Virginia. 8 *Virginia* (so nominated of our late Queene) was first found out by Sir *Walter Rawleigh*, who gaue it that name. Of this Countrey what may be spoken more at large, see the discourse of Master *Harriot*, and Master *Hackant*.

Norumbega. 9 *Norumbega* (so called of certaine fishes which are

in it of that name.) The chiefe City of it is *Norumbega*.

10 *Nova Francia* lyeth neere vnto that great *Sinus* of *Nova Francia* Saint *Laurence*. It was discovered and taken first of the Frenchmen, vnder *Frauncis* the first of *France*. The inhabitants of this Prouince haue little boats made of leather, which they vse to fish in, and when they haue done to take them vp at their backe, and carry them away.

11 *Terra Cortialis*, is little famous, vnlesse it be for a *Terra Cortialis* riuer there, which is called the three brothers.

12 *Estotiland* was first found our by *Anthony Zenus* a *Venetian*, neere vnto which lyeth *Fretum Davis*, where they haue sought oftentimes for a passage vnto the *Moluccoes* and *China*, but it could not be effected. Not farre from this lyeth *New found land*, from whence commeth most of our fish. And in the North part lyeth a land, called by Sir *Frauncis Drake*, *Nova Albion*, of which nothing can be certainly spoken.

13 Thus farre of the Prouinces of *Mexicana*, now followeth the description of *Peruana*.

DE PERVANA.

Peruana is in euery place inuironed with the Sea, vnlesse it be towards the North, where it is ioyned vnto *Mexicana*, by a little *Isthmus*. *Limits.*

2 This part of *America* doth chiefly flourish with gold, pretious stones, Spices, Suger, and strange hearbs, among which is that hearbe *Tobacco*, which is so much, and idely vsed amongst vs. *Qualitie.*

3 The inhabitants of this place are generally cruell, rude, barbarous, and men eaters, not vnlike vnto those of *Mexicana*: They go naked, and if they take any man captiue, they slice his body out into collops, and broile it vpon.

64 *A Geographickall description*

upon the coales, making merry so long as that indures them. They are towards the South part mighty great men, being all Idolaters, worshipping the deuill, or some monstrous mis-shapen Idole.

Riuers. 4 The chief Riuer of this Southerne part of *America*, are three, the Riuer *Amazon*, *Maragon*, and the golden Riuer *Esso*, or *de la Plate*, in which there is found much gold and siluer.

Diuision. 5 This *Peruana* is diuided into foure great Prouinces or Kingdomes, *Castella Aurea*, *Peru*, *Chile*, and *Brasile*: In each of which, the King of *Spaine* hath his Agents.

Castella aurea. 6 *Castella Aurea*, doth comprehend in it the whole *Isthmus*, which doth linke and rye the two parts of *America* together. In it are the two famous Ports or Hauens, in which the Spanish Ships are either laden for *Spaine*, or disburdened for *America*. The one called *Thomina*, or *Nombre de Dios*, the other *Panama*.

Peru. 7 *Peru* is limited on the North with *Castella Aurea*, on the West with *Mare Pacificum*, or the calme Sea, on the South with *Chile*, and on the East with a *Mediterranean* vnknowne. This place was found out by *Francis Pizarus*, in the yeare 1525.

Inhabitants. 8 The inhabitants of this Region are great Idolaters, worshipping in some places blacke filthy sheepe, in other places Serpents. They are also such great men of person, that the Spaniards haue found teeth of them, that were three fingers in bredth, and foure in length.

Qualitie. 9 The fruitfulnessse of this countrey doth chiefly excell in the hearbe *Tobacco*, and *Cocam*, which if it be put into any mans mouth, it quenchem his thirst. And there is a certaine Beast, that when he runneth away, hath a bag hanging downe vnder his belly, into which his young ones conuey themselves. There is also such plenty

plenty of Gold, that the inhabitants care not for it, and when the Spaniards came thither first, they shod their Horses with it. In this Province are the three rivers before mentioned in the general description of *Peruana*.

10 The chiefe city of this Kingdome is *Micbaella*, *Citu*. in which lyeth a *Prorex* for *Spain*.

11 *Chile* doth flourish in many things, but that which is of greatest note, there is a River which in the day time doth runne, and in the night standeth still: the reason is, because this river lyeth vnder Mountaines, on which snow falling, in the day is dissolued, in the night congealed. The chiefe and Metropolitan City of this Province, is the city of *Saint James*, in which lyeth another *Prorex* for *Spain*.

Chile.

12 *Brasile* is extended from the river *Maragon*, vnto the straights of *Magelan*.

Brasile.

13 The inhabitants of this large Province, are *free*, *de*, *Lege*, & *Rege*: that is, without faith, law, or King. They are also such excellent swimmers, that they can tary vnder water for the space of an houre. They are very great dissemblers, shedding teares (which they haue alwayes in readinesse) when any of their friends come vnto them.

Inhabitants.

14 The fruitfulnessse of this Country lyeth much in *Quality*. Sugar, and a wood called *Brasile*, which is transported from thence into many parts of *Europe*. In this country is also that Beast, called *Agritia*, which in fiteene daies will be going as farre as one can throw a stone. Here are also many strange Hearbes, whereof two are of most note. The first is the hearbe *Copaiba*, of which the excellent *Balsammum* is made, that cureth all greene wounds. The other is an hearbe, which of the Portugals is called *Sentida*, of *Lincotanns Sentiens*, and others *Vina*, whose

quality

quality is, that if any one throw any thing vnto it, or touch it, it will shut his leaues, and will not open them, vntill the partie which did displease it, bee departed. Heere are also neere vnto the Sea-shore, Fishes which will flye like vnto birds. And to conclude, here are trees of that bignesse, that there are as many families dwelling in one of the limbes of them, as are in some Parish of England. *Magin.*

CHAP. X.

De America Insulis.

Hus farre of the continent and Kings contained in *America*. Now onely remains the description of some few and particular Ilands, and then I haue finished what in fine I wished.

Dimision.

1 The Ilands of *America* are diuided into those which are in *Mari del Nort*, and those in *Mari del Zur*.

2 The knowne Ilands in *Mari del Nort*, are five, *Hispaniola*, *Iamaica*, *Cuba*, *Caribum*, and *Cimbubon*.

Hispaniola.

3 In the Iland *Hispaniola* there are many mines of Gold. The chiefe City in it, is *Saint Dominicke*, in which the Archbishop thereof doth continually lye. This was the Iland which *Columbus* did first finde out.

Iamaica.

4 In *Iamaica*, or the Iland of *Saint Iames*, little is to be obserued, onely that in it there is a City called *Siuill*, in which there is a faire Abby.

Cuba.

5 In the Iland *Cuba*, the Metropolitan City is *Havana*, so called, because it is the Hauen, where all the Ships doe succour themselues, which come from *Spaine* vnto

vnto Peru, or the contrary.

6 In the Iland *Caribum*, the inhabitants are all *Anthropophagi*: And from hence is brought that woode which is called *Guaicum*, or *Lignum Sanctum*. *Caribum.*

7 In the Iland *Cimbuben*, there is a Tree very famous for his leaues, which when they fall vnto the earth, doe creepe, hauing on either side things like vnto two secte, besides, if one offer to touch or come neere vnto them, they will mooue, and offer to runne away. *Cimbuben.*
Guilandings reporteth it, and *Scaliger* in his 112 exercise against *Chardanus*.

De Insulis in Mari del Zur.

1 IN *Mari del Zur*, there are onely three Ilands which are knowne, called *Hacari*, in which are great store of Gold. *Hacari.*

*Quem nos depictum vix recte aspeximus orbem,
Solijs verbi fabrica sola fuit.
Illi igitur terra qui fundamenta locauit,
Sit soli nostro gloria sola Deo.*

FINIS.

K 2

THE



THE TABLE.

A		H	
1 Africa.	2 Hispania.	1 Italia.	2 Illiria.
2 Arabia.	3 Hungaria.	3 India.	4 Islandia.
3 Abyssinorum Regio.	4 Hibernia.	5 Insulæ in Mari Atlant.	6 Insulæ in Mar. Egæo.
4 Armenia.		7 Insulæ in Mar. Ethiopico.	8 Insulæ in Mar. Indico.
5 Azores Insulæ.		9 Insulæ in Mar. Del Nortt.	10 Insulæ in Mar. Del Zur.
B		L	
1 Barbaria.		1 Lituania.	
2 Brasilia.		2 Liuvonia.	
3 Baliores Insulæ.		3 Libia.	
4 Belgia.			
5 Britania Magna.			
C		M	
1 China.		1 Moscouia.	
2 Corsica.		2 Mexicana.	
3 Candia.		3 Malta.	
4 Cyprus.			
5 Chile.			
D		N	
1 Dania.		1 Nigretarum Regio.	
2 Dacia Verus.		2 Numidia.	
E		3 Noruegia.	
1 Europea.		4 Natolia.	
2 Egypt.			
3 Ethiopia Inferior.			
4 Estotilandia.			
F		O	
1 Frislandia Insulæ.		1 Ormus.	
2 Florida.			
G		P	
1 Gallia.		1 Polonia.	
2 Germania.		2 Prussia.	
3 Grecia.		3 Persia.	
4 Groenlandia.		4 Peruvia.	
5 Groelandia.		5 Peru.	

6 Palestina.

R

1 Rodas.

1 Scandia.

2 Scicilia.

3 Sardinia.

4 Sweuia.

1 Tartaria.

2 Transilvania.

3 Turcicum Imperium Eu-

1 Turcia Afiana.

5 Terra Borcalis Incognita.

6 Terra Australis Incognita.

1 Virginia.

2 Venetia.

1 Zazinthus.

2 Zeilan.

FINIS.

K 3



*A Table of the chiefe Cities contained in the whole
World, with their Longitudes and Latitudes*

annexed therunto.

	long.	long.	lat.	lat.
	D.	M.	D.	M.
A				
1 Alexandria in Egypt.	60	30	30	0
2 Amsterdam in Belgia.	27	24	52	40
3 Antwerpe in Belgia.	24	30	51	48
4 Angiers in France.	18	10	47	25
5 Argentine in Germany.	17	50	48	44
6 Athens in Greece.	52	45	37	15
B				
1 Belgia in Chaldea.	83	10	33	50
2 Bethlem in Iudea.	65	45	31	50
3 Bengala in Indies.	0	0	23	0
4 Bisancon in France.	20	30	46	30
5 Bourges in France.	22	10	46	10
6 Buda in Hungarie.	42	0	47	0
C				
1 Caliz in Spaine.	5	10	37	0
2 Calicut in Indies.	113	0	17	0
3 Coimbra in Portugall.	11	25	40	0
4 Constantinople in Greece.	56	0	43	5
5 Colen in Germany.	30	30	51	0
6 Copenhagen in Denmarke.	34	30	56	50
7 Compostella in Spaine.	6	0	20	0
8 Corinth in Greece.	51	15	36	55
9 Cracouia in Polonia.	42	40	50	12
D				
1 Damascus in Iudea.	69	0	33	0
2 Doway in Belgia.	25	0	50	30
E				
1 Edenburge in Scotland.	19	0	58	0
2 Ephesus in Asia.	57	40	37	40

A Table of the Longitudes and Latitudes, &c.

	D.	M.	D.	M.
F				
1 Florence in Italy.	34	0	43	40
2 Francfort ad Maynum in Germany.	30	0	30	30
3 Francfort ad Oder, Germany.	34	0	52	30
G				
1 Geneva in Sauoy.	28	0	47	45
2 Goa in Indies.	0	0	17	0
3 Granado in Spaine.	17	15	37	30
I				
1 Ierusalena in Iudza.	66	0	38	40
2 Ingolftad.	32	10	48	40
L				
1 Lacedemon in Natolia.	50	35	35	30
2 Leiden in Belgia.	27	30	52	10
3 Lisbon in Portugal.	21	30	58	50
4 Louaine in Belgia.	27	0	57	0
5 London in England.	30	0	52	30
6 Lutetia in Fraoce.	23	30	48	0
7 Lions in France.	25	40	44	30
M				
1 Ments in Germany.	27	30	50	30
2 Mexico in America.	0	0	20	0
3 Millaine in Italy.	33	0	44	20
4 Musconia in Russia.	0	0	61	0
N				
1 Naples in Italy.	39	30	41	0
1 Nice in Natolia.	57	0	41	40
3 Ninivie in Assyria.	38	0	36	4
4 Nidrosia in Noruegia.	89	45	60	50
O				
1 Orleance in France.	32	0	47	10
2 Ormus in the Ile of Ormus.	92	0	19	0
3 Oxford in England.	15	0	51	30
P				
1 Paris in France.	32	0	48	20
2 Padua in Italy.	36	10	44	45
3 Paula in Italy.	33	5	44	0

A Table of the Longitudes and Latitudes, &c.

M.	D.	M.	D.	D.	M.	D.	M.
4	Poitiers in France.	39	13	30	100		
9	Prage in Bohemia.	49	10	40	100		
05	R	0	11				
1	Rome in Italy.	38	0	41	30		
2	Rodes in the Aegean.	38	0	35	0		
3	Riga in Lyuonia.	53	49	59	0		
05	S	11	11				
1	Siuilla in Spaine.	14	20	37	30		
05	Stimula in Sicillie.	40	30	37	30		
9	Stimula in Italy.	36	15	41	30		
4	Stockholme in Sweuia.	47	0	60	30		
9	Stier in Spaine.	10	50	43	5		
01	T	10	11				
07	Tor in Marolin.	68	14	38	0		
20	Tor in Spaine.	16	40	40	10		
9	Tor in France.	10	35	43	5		
40	Tor in Germany.	0	0	49	30		
05	V	20					
1	Valencia in Spaine.	31	10	39	35		
8	Venice in Italy.	37	0	44	10		
30	Vinna in Austria.	30	45	48	10		
05	W	11					
10	Wittenberge in Germany.	0	10	51	10		
3	Wittenberge in Germany.	0	10	50	0		
0	17	05	30				
04	11	0	27				
4	20	0	18				
07	00	24	08				
10	47	0	11				
0	12	0	20				
00	11	0	11				
10	48	0	30				
47	44	10	30				
0	44	2	33				

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